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## 10 Nations to Lend Britain \$5 Billion to Defend Pound

LONDON, June 7 (Reuters).—The world's leading industrial nations today announced that they will make available a ten-day standby credit of more than \$5 billion to help Britain defend the pound.

British currency, which fell to a 28-year low of \$1.72 on Friday, recovered and closed almost four pence up on the day at \$1.7565.

The pound's depreciation, a basket of major world currencies was cut from Friday's 3.8 percent to 3.5 percent, on parities set in December.

before the credit was distributed. Prime Minister James Callaghan and Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey firmly stated that the pound would not be devalued.

The move, described as "unprecedented support for sterling against unjustified market pressures," was seen here as a reinforcement for the government's view that the pound's recent sharp decline was unjustified.

Mr. Healey said in the House of Commons that there had been no economic justification for the pound's fall. "Those who sell sterling have done so in disregard of the basic facts of the economic position," he said.

Mr. Healey told opposition Conservatives, who have demanded drastic public-spending cuts, that there was no economic case for changing public-expenditure plans for the current year.

"But we are determined to insist on a standby credit has been provided by the Group of Ten, composed of leading industrial countries, plus Switzerland and the Bank for International Settlements in Basel. It increases the amount of money available to the Bank of England to defend the pound's exchange rate.

The facility is for three months and can be extended by mutual agreement for a further three months.

Britain's monetary reserves have been depleted by more than \$3 billion in the last three months and at the end of last month stood at only \$5.423 billion.

Mr. Healey told Parliament that \$3 billion of the credit was being made available by the United States and \$2.3 billion by the others.

Besides Britain and the United States, the other members of the Group of Ten are West Germany, France, Canada, Belgium, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden.

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CALM IN THE EYE OF THE STORM—A leftist gunman escorting children across a street in a Beirut suburb yesterday as fierce pro and anti-Syrian clashes took place.

## Early Pattern of Distortion

### Historian Documents CIA Failures

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 7 (NYT).—An authoritative history of the Central Intelligence Agency released yesterday holds that the agency has failed during the last three decades to fulfill several of its essential missions.

The study, prepared with the cooperation of the agency for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, further concludes that the agency, over the years, became a bureaucracy that ran amok because of conflicting interests.

It says that the agency, despite its successes, especially in scientific and technical fields, was "distorted" very early by both its direction and its operations and moved away from its prime task of providing high-quality intelligence analysis for the U.S. political leadership.

The history, which has been thoroughly read and declassified line by line by agency officials, also says that the agency failed to become a truly central intelligence service coordinating all espionage resources of the United States.

Controversial Qualities The study blames a succession of presidents, Congress, the armed services and the agency itself for the shortcomings. But its principal conclusion is that the CIA, because of its peculiar nature, was destined to develop controversial qualities.

The 96-page history was written by Anne Karmali, a young Harvard-trained historian.

It contains no shocking disclosures about individual aberrations or covert-action disasters. But it does tell about rivalry in the U.S. intelligence community, a lack of accountability to the executive and some peculiar priorities.

Miss Karmali spent two months studying the agency's own history, numbering 75 volumes, and eight months interviewing 60 present and former agency officials.

Her five-page conclusion says that the agency "responded to rather than anticipated the force of change" during the last 30 years and "accumulated functions rather than redefining them."

"The internal patterns were established early and have solidified," she said.

She further concludes that the agency never succeeded in over-

coming rivalry from other intelligence services operated by the four armed service branches. The one man to blame for this, she says, was Allen Dulles, who directed the agency from 1953 to 1961.

The history suggests that the chief CIA job, director of central intelligence, involves too many tasks.

It says, giving evidence, that the agency was very early pointed in the direction of covert operations abroad at the expense of classical analytic intelligence work and that the agency "complicated" rather than minimized problems of duplication of intelligence. It says that, even after 30 years of operation, the agency remains an organization with sharp rivalries between its clandestine and analytical sections.

Finally, it says that the agency's main product, its so-called national intelligence estimates,

was a predisposition among U.S. policy-makers to centralize the government's many intelligence functions.

Pearl Harbor Attack The reason, she writes, was the experience of the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 by Japan, when bits of intelligence gathered by one agency never reached other intelligence analysts who could have used them to predict the assault.

Miss Karmali names Gen. William Donovan, the wartime head of the Office of Strategic Services, James Forrestal, secretary of the Navy, President Truman and Ferdinand Eberstadt, an investment banker, as the founding spirits of the CIA.

Miss Karmali notes that the CIA was established in January, 1947, and that in the beginning J. Edgar Hoover's Federal Bureau of Investigation refused to allow it to touch Latin America. And until 1950, Gen. Douglas MacArthur barred clandestine operations in the Far East.

Clandestine intelligence collection began about 1950 under Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, who became director three years after the CIA was formally constituted.

Under Gen. Smith, and under the pressures of the Korean war, the agency swiftly assumed the basic shape it now has, the history says.

That is, it was formed to handle overt and clandestine collection of intelligence, covert operations, analysis and coordination of overall U.S. intelligence activities.

The Soviet Union was made the principal target of U.S. intelligence in March, 1946, three years before the Russians exploded their first atomic weapon. "The agency then had 1,816 employees. Five years later, under Gen. Smith, the number was 3,338.

Strange Elements But Miss Karmali also found strange elements in the expanding U.S. intelligence effort, such as no correct estimate in 1950 on Communist intentions in Korea, virtual dependence on friendly foreign intelligence agencies for clandestine reporting and a heavy concentration on turning out a "daily intelligence estimate" instead of longer-range estimates.

The intelligence became directed to a working-level audience rather than to senior policy-makers," she says. "In attempting to do this, the agency was

Miss Karmali notes that, at the end of World War II, there



have largely gone unrecorded by its intended consumers, including a succession of presidents.

Miss Karmali writes that the evolution of the agency, which she describes as "undirected," was determined by four factors—the international environment as perceived by the administration of the late President Harry Truman, the milieu of intelligence institutions, the agency's structure and values, and the personalities of the agency directors.

In other terms, she said, this meant the growing cold war with the Soviet Union, the jealousy of the military intelligence services and the temptation for CIA officials to seek spectacular "successes."

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## Advance Is Disputed Syrians Said to Launch Tank Drive on Beirut

From Wire Dispatches BEIRUT, June 7.—Syrian forces were reported to have opened a drive toward Beirut today, with an armored advance backed up by air strikes and shelling attacks against Palestinian and leftist positions.

A spokesman for leftists here claimed tonight that leftist forces, using heavy fire, had halted an advance by 100 Syrian tanks with infantry at a crossroads at Mideirj 24 kilometers from this capital.

But a spokesman for the rightist Phalangist party, whose forces were not involved in today's fighting, said that the Syrian tanks had advanced 12 kilometers farther west toward the mountain stronghold of leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt, at Aley.

The Phalangists said their forces near Aley had reported a ferocious battle between the Syrians and Mr. Jumblatt's forces.

On this side of Aley, the Syrians' route from the Bekaa Valley starts to descend steeply through Christian-held territory before reaching Beirut.

Both Beirut radio and the Phalangists said that the Syrians were also moving toward Sidon, south of Beirut, from positions they had held for several weeks.

The Damascus radio, meanwhile, reported that a cease-fire agreement was reached tonight throughout Lebanon. The radio said the agreement had been announced in Beirut by a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization. It could not be determined if the truce was being honored.

FLO Aides' Claim Farouk Khaddoumi, the unofficial foreign minister of the PLO, charged that hundreds of persons were killed earlier tonight when Syrian forces bombarded refugee camps.

Mr. Khaddoumi also reported that Syrian forces shelled Palestinian and leftist positions in the mountains.

In Damascus, Syria issued its first direct denunciation of el-Fatah, the major unit within the PLO umbrella group, charging that it was trying to partition Lebanon. Damascus warned that it would "stand firm against this conspiracy."

Syria said that el-Fatah's objectives were to "tear at the unity of Lebanon so that part of it would become an alternative to Palestine."

The Damascus statement said el-Fatah had made itself a small tool at the service of Zionism and imperialism in the fighting and the tearing of the national unity of Lebanon instead of struggling to make Lebanon a supporter of the Palestinian cause.

According to radio reports, one target of the Syrian air strikes today was the leftist-held mountain town of Akkar, which has been devastated in the fighting.

Assessment Difficult From Beirut, it was difficult to gauge the scale of the attacks, although some reports reaching local newspapers asserted that Syrian troops were moving toward the Beirut-Damascus highway. There was no independent confirmation of this claim.

The thickly populated Palestinian neighborhood of Bourj here in the capital was reportedly

heavily shelled during the day, apparently by pro-Syrian forces stationed in the hills south of Beirut.

The Beirut radio also reported concentrated shelling and machine-gun fire directed against Moslem and Palestinian quarters elsewhere in the city. After the total breakdown of institutional authority here, no reliable casualty figures were available.

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The Beirut radio controlled by Moslems said that some of the jets were Syrian Air Force MIG-21s and some were Lebanese Air Force F-4s.

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## News Analysis

### Lebanese Ponder Aims Of Syrian Intervention

By Douglas Watson

BEIRUT, June 7 (WP).—A week after Syria raised the stakes in Lebanon's civil war by sending its Soviet-built tanks rolling across the Bekaa Valley toward the center of this little country, it is no clearer who the winners or losers will be.

The true nature of Syrian objectives is far from clear to most Lebanese and the contradictions to be found in Syria's present situation only add to the confusion.

Six years ago, Syria invaded Jordan to assist the Palestinian guerrillas in their losing "black September" battles with King Hussein's troops. Now, the Palestinians fear that Syria is attempting a "black June" for them here.

Lebanon's civil war began nearly 14 months ago with Syria aiding the largely Moslem leftist forces. But Syria in recent months has been siding with the predominantly Christian rightists, the first mission of Syrian tanks this week being to rescue rightist towns surrounded by leftists.

Syria is a Socialist state armed by the Soviet Union, which, for many years, was extremely hostile to the West, as well as Israel. But it appears to have moved into Lebanon with the tacit approval, if not the open support, of the United States and, perhaps, even Israel.

Many different theories are expounded here to explain Syria's motives in moving its regular army more deeply into the rugged Mount Lebanon range, which for centuries has served as a barrier to invaders.

Here are the current possible explanations of Syria's objectives, most of which are not contradictory. Many observers here feel that at least several and maybe most apply:

The Syrians say they are in Lebanon as peacekeepers, not occupiers, only trying to end the killing between their brother Arabs that has taken more than 20,000 lives. The well-controlled nature of Syria's military presence tends to support this claim.

However, of all possible explanations for Syria's intervention, this may be the one least believed by Lebanese on both sides of the front lines. Syria is best known to neighboring countries for its aggressiveness, not its philanthropy.

President Hafez al-Assad wants to include Lebanon in a "Greater Syria." It has been the traditional view in Damascus that its power and influence should extend further across the fertile crescent than that of its ancient rivals, Cairo and Baghdad.

Syria's closer cooperation with Jordan in the last year is regarded by many here as the first step in a Syrian plan to create a confederation that eventually would tie Jordan, Lebanon and a new Palestinian state to Syria.

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## Canceling Kissinger Visit

### any Ghanaians Are Worried About Future of Links to U.S.

By Jonathan C. Randal

Accra, Ghana (WP).—Was it pressure or the head of Ghana which caused the cancellation of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to Ghana in April?

The Ghanaian explanations of the Accra decision which halted the major upset in Kissinger's carefully maintained schedule on an African tour.

At the time the Russians were said by Mr. Kissinger's spokesman to be the surprise of the diplomatic community, a few saw no evidence of such secret Soviet influence on the scene.

Only official Ghanaian explanation was that the head of Gen. Kofi Acheampong, too ill to receive Mr. Kissinger. Although the exact nature of his illness was not officially stated, it was widely believed that he was suffering from a heart ailment complicated by an indigestion prescribed by a witch doctor.

Decision Regretted It whatever the reasons, Ghana in and out of the basically estate, pro-Western government have made it clear that they had a decision which they felt that of Gen. Acheampong.

Now, we have a lot of bones picked with American Africa," a Ghanaian said, "but President Julius Nyerere, who is an imperialist or honorary stooge, received Kissinger and we did not."

In fact, Ghana government officials desperately wanted their visit included on Mr. Kissinger's African itinerary when the trip was first announced.

The official government feeling that it was unthinkable for Kissinger to come to Africa without stopping here, a diplomat said.

A strong indication that even Mr. Kissinger's presence was not enough to win him a visit was his presence provided by the April 26

heavy rains alleviate north China drought.

BEIJING, June 7 (Reuters).—Heavy rains have helped relieve drought in parts of northern China and brought new hope for bumper crops.

editorial of the People's Evening News, which said: "It seems likely from official statements that he will be here... and we hasten to tell our unwelcome guest that the diplomatic respect our government is according him obviously is at variance with the mood of the entire nation."

Hostility Cited References to such hostility were used by Ghanaian officials in explaining to U.S. Ambassador Shirley Temple Black the cancellation of the visit.

Two days before Mr. Kissinger's planned arrival, Ghanaian officials, in addition to reporting that Gen. Acheampong was ill, suggested that the government feared demonstrations by students and other groups whose opposition to the visit had been encouraged, but no more, by Soviet diplomats.

There was a suggestion that such demonstrations might turn against the regime, which has been bedeviled by major economic problems.

At no point was there any expression of Ghanaian willingness to have Mr. Kissinger come to Ghana to meet with other members of the government or the people.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

WASHINGTON, June 7 (WP).—John Byrnes is buried in his home town of Utica, N.Y., Richard Legg in his home town of Kingston, Mich., and Richard McKinley in Arlington National Cemetery.

As far apart as they are, their graves are strikingly similar. The coffins are lined with lead and sunk in concrete. They are kept inside metal vaults driven as far as 10 feet into the ground. Concrete has been poured on top of the vaults.

Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Legg and Mr. McKinley were given such elaborate burials because they died together in what is still the only reported fatal atomic power accident—and that happened on an experimental reactor.

Now more than 15 years ago, it was an accident that killed two of them at once and the third two hours later and left their bodies radioactive.

Their deaths are part of a debate about whether the United States should turn to nuclear energy for its electricity in the next 50 years.

## Future of U.S. Nuclear Power May Depend on California Vote Today

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, June 7 (WP).—The nuclear debate has inflamed parts of 30 states, dividing communities and even households. Sit-ins, walk-ins, pray-ins and shout-ins have been held for and against nuclear energy. There are at least 50 different bumper stickers damning or praising atomic power.

Nowhere is the debate louder than in California, where voters will decide in tomorrow's primary whether to give the state the right to shut down the nuclear industry if it deems nuclear plants unsafe or their radioactive waste systems inadequate.

A "yes" vote on what is called Proposition 13 also would remove compensation limits to property owners victimized by a nuclear accident in the state. Congress has limited insurance payouts from nuclear accidents to \$500 million.

On the pro-nuclear side in California are companies such as Westinghouse, Pacific Gas and Electric and San Francisco's Bechtel Corp., which have budgeted \$3.3 million for a leaflet and media campaign to sell atomic power. Supporting industry are construction unions

and black workers, who are convinced that nuclear energy is the key to a growing job market.

The opposition has raised \$600,000 to mount a voters' drive. Opponents include traditional environmental organizations such as the Sierra Club and non-traditional movements



News Analysis

Rightist Ploy Suspected in Mexican Terrorism

By Marlene Simons

MEXICO CITY, June 7 (UPI).—The pattern is becoming a familiar one: a group of terrorists storms a bank, stages a kidnapping or shoots down a group of policemen. Witnesses to the events describe the terrorists as young men and women who carry automatic rifles and speed off in getaway cars—as they did after last week's shooting in a suburb of Mexico City.

Shortly after each incident, police tell the press that the terrorists shouted, "We belong to the 23d of September Communist League," or left behind pamphlets signed with the same name. A few days later, authorities convey an impression of control by arresting a number of persons. Once again they assert that the leaders of the league have been captured.

It would seem that the so-called 23d of September Communist League is yet another leftist urban guerrilla organization of the kind that has abounded in Mexico in the last five years.

Not Like Leftists

In contrast with past practices of the left, these observers argue, the league has produced no political propaganda or attempted to publish manifestos explaining its actions. The ransom demands for kidnapping victims have been only for money and never for imprisoned colleagues. While past extreme leftists have earned some sympathy and admiration by kidnapping and denouncing high government officials, this group is provoking a public outcry with its random shootings of simple, low-level policemen unrelated to power or any repressive apparatus.

Police so far have provided only scanty biographical details of detainees that show no past political activities. Leftist organizations and student groups say they have never heard of any of the captured members of the league.

Last week, Mexico City newspapers carried extracts of a letter from seven imprisoned members of the original 23d of September Communist League, which was formed six years ago and has taken responsibility for a number of extremist actions.

Said Not to Exist

In the letter, the seven prisoners said that their organization no longer exists. "It crumbled," so they wrote "under the combined effect of repression and the exacerbation of its own internal contradictions."

President Luis Echeverria, in recent months, has increasingly spoken of a "fascist offensive" against Mexico building up at home and abroad. After last month's killings, Mexico City's Mayor Octavio Senties told reporters the killers were "manipulated and supported from outside the country."

A high government official conceded that the league's violent actions were clearly of a nature to forfeit any prestige that Communist or other leftist groups enjoyed in Mexico.

"I can only think they want to provoke repression of the legal left, which has been permitted to act more openly under the Echeverria administration," he said.

Careful Negotiation

The official was asked why it was not in the government interest to expose such action from its rightist opponents? "In Mexico, politics is a process of careful negotiation," he replied. "To expose the sponsors of a rightist group would close the doors and only polarize the situation."

Whose interests are being served by the current violent actions and the resulting confusion may not be clear for some time. But it is obvious that militant opposition, and even hysteria, is growing in Mexico's conservative quarters, where President Luis Echeverria is suspected of being a Communist or a Socialist, and sometimes openly called one.

The current wave of terrorist violence, combined with student unrest and a series of killings of peasants participating in land invasions, are seen here as warnings sent by conservative groups. Warnings are not directed so much to Mr. Echeverria, who will end his six-year term in December, as to the man he picked as his successor, Jose Lopez Portillo, until recently his finance minister.

2 Minorities Plan Patrols in Wake Of London Riots

LONDON, June 7 (UPI).—Asian and West Indian immigrant groups in Britain said today they are setting up vigilante patrols in London in the wake of rioting.

The announcement was made through the West Indian Standing Conference, a group of West Indian organizations in Britain. Asian organizations said they had similar plans.

The move followed a weekend of rioting in the west London suburb of Southall, where an Asian-owned cinema was looted and a 16-year-old Pakistani Friday night as he left an Asian-owned movie theater. It reached its climax yesterday when 500 Asians besieged Southall police station for several hours.

Cameras Operating In Loch Ness Hunt

LOCH NESS, Scotland, June 7 (UPI).—Dr. Robert Rines, head of the expedition that hopes to find the Loch Ness monster, said today his cameras have already taken 8,000 pictures and these are now being processed before being examined by experts.

Lebanese Ponder Objectives Of Intervention by Syrians

(Continued from Page 1)

control the Palestinian guerrilla forces which in Lebanon have been largely free to fight as they wished. Syria's firm control of the Palestinians within its own borders is noted.

If Mr. Assad really hopes to crush the Palestinian forces here, which Israel undoubtedly would appreciate, it probably would be because the Syrian strongman wants a Middle East peace settlement which the Palestinians could be counted upon to oppose.

• Syria has entered the civil war of its smaller neighbor because it fears that, if the leftist forces win here, they will establish a government that not only would be in confrontation with Israel but also would, in comparison, make Mr. Assad's pragmatic regime appear perhaps too conservative and pro-Western.

Dangerous to Damascus

This could be dangerous to the regime in Damascus, which does not want to be outdone in revolutionary rhetoric by a bunch of extremists next door.

• Syria was prompted to move into Lebanon because of fears that month after month of unresolved fighting might create a vacuum in Lebanon. Israel might be tempted to move into southern Lebanon and claim that it was doing so to protect itself against anarchy.

An Israeli occupation of the poor, agricultural Lebanon south of the Litani River would put its forces in a strategic position to strike at Damascus. The Is-

raelis could go around the Golan Heights, not over them—something any Syrian leader would want to prevent.

• Syria, bought off by U.S. foreign aid and promises of an Arab-Israeli settlement favorable to it, is carrying out U.S. orders in Lebanon.

Times Have Changed

Holders of this view contend that the United States is relying on Syria because it does not dare send U.S. Marines to Lebanon as it did in 1958. Times have changed. However, they point out, Mr. Assad is a weak leader who can be pushed around—not the impression one gets in Damascus.

• Lebanese leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt recently charged that Syria wants to divide Lebanon into several smaller states, including one for the Christians and one for the Palestinians.

No one—Syrians, leftists or rightists—says he favors such partitioning and each group may be telling the truth. It is not hard to see that such mini-states would face even greater economic problems than will Lebanon when the shooting finally stops.

• Many observers here who cannot agree on why Syria became involved in Lebanon share the view that Syrian leaders are finding it easier to plunge deeper than to accept the humiliation of quietly backing out.

They predict that, like the United States in Vietnam, Syria will find that sending more and more troops into Lebanon will not result in victory but only in ever greater losses.

Syrians Reportedly Launch Tank Drive Toward Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

Force Hawkler Hunters from the Ezzayn base in eastern Lebanon, a field that the Syrians occupied last week.

Some clashes continued in Beirut between mainstream Palestinian organizations and the Syrian-directed al-Sa'na group.

The closing of the Beirut airport gave Syrian and pro-Syrian forces a stranglehold on the Moslems' western side of the divided capital.

No movement is possible toward the predominantly Christian-held eastern quarters of the city, and exit to the west is blocked by pro-Syrian forces that in March took up positions at the strategic

crossroads at Khaldé, south of the airport.

Plots on Arafat Alleged

CAIRO, June 7 (AP).—Syrian authorities have tried twice to assassinate overall Palestinian chief Yasser Arafat, a spokesman for Mr. Arafat's al-Fatah group charged here yesterday.

The spokesman, Ribhi Awad, said at a meeting of the Arab Journalists Federation that Syrian authorities set two ambushes to kill Mr. Arafat, one on the Golan Heights and the other on the Syrian-Lebanese border.

He said Syrian authorities later apologized, attributing the incidents to a mistake by a Syrian Army officer. He did not say when the attempts were made or give further details.

Arab League Acts

CAIRO, June 7 (UPI).—The Arab League headquarters here decided today to advance an emergency foreign ministers' conference on the Lebanese civil war by 16 hours, holding it tomorrow instead of Wednesday.

The conference here has been called at the request of the PLO.

Hussein Plans Trip to Russia

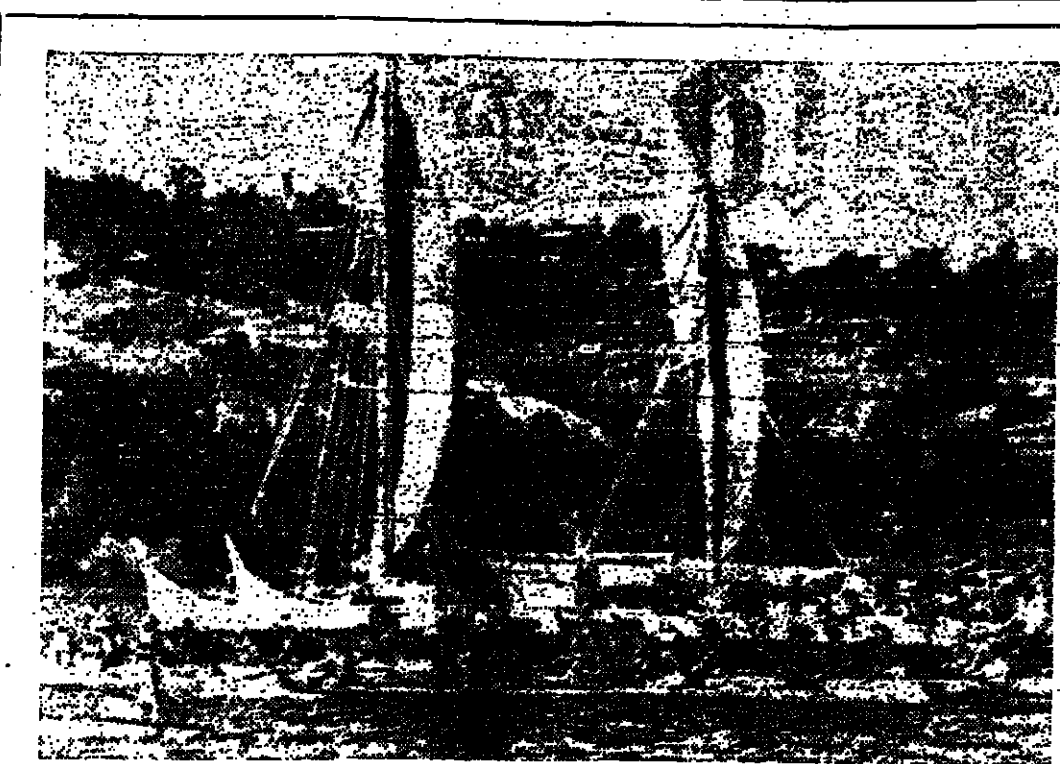
AMMAN, June 7 (Reuters).—King Hussein of Jordan will visit the Soviet Union later this month, it was officially announced today.

King Hussein said in an interview last month that he had started negotiations with Moscow for an air defense system. His statement followed a visit to Jordan by Soviet Air Force commander Marshal Pavel Kutakhov.

Jordan turned to the Soviet Union because it said that it could not pay the price for a U.S. Hawk missile system.

Cameras Operating In Loch Ness Hunt

LOCH NESS, Scotland, June 7 (UPI).—Dr. Robert Rines, head of the expedition that hopes to find the Loch Ness monster, said today his cameras have already taken 8,000 pictures and these are now being processed before being examined by experts.



HOME AGAIN?—Double-hulled, two-masted Hawaiian sailing canoe Hokule'a arriving in Tahiti last weekend after a 3,000-mile voyage completed without the use of modern navigational aid. Its arrival was viewed as a symbolic return home of descendants of ancient voyagers who settled the Hawaiian Islands more than 800 years ago. Its crew of 15, plus two photographers, made the voyage steering by the stars and using prevailing winds and ocean currents for propulsion.

Distortion Traced to Directors

Historian Finds Pattern of Failure at CIA

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to do everything, it was contributing almost nothing."

Miss Karalekas also reports that, four years after the agency was established, 24 government departments and agencies were still "producing economic intelligence." In 1962, there were three military research groups in the CIA alone, a situation that was not rectified until 1968.

As a result, the history concludes, there were "tensions" within the agency and a proliferation of intelligence products unused by the officials for whom they were intended.

The agency's covert actions began in 1948. Miss Karalekas attributes their conception to George Kennan, then director of policy planning at the State Department.

U.S. policy-makers, she says, were appalled by the 1948 Communist coup in Czechoslovakia and Communist-inspired strikes in Western Europe and, within

three years, the covert branch of the agency "simply skyrocketed." The history says that the Office of Planning Coordination—the formal name for the Dirty Tricks branch—expanded from 302 members in 1949 to 6,000 in 1952, and from a budget of \$4.7 million to \$83 million.

Soon, she says, competition developed on the covert operations branch, where the pay was higher and the promotions were quicker than in other branches. Covert officers were encouraged to develop a maximum number of "projects," often without any supervision from the home office, much less from higher authorities.

Virtually from the inception of the CIA, the intelligence collection and covert-action operations were separated, and Miss Karalekas says this resulted in a "totally distorted espionage relationship that has persisted to this day."

In 1952, clandestine operations

accounted for 74 per cent of the agency's budget, the bulk of this going for covert action. According to the study, clandestine services took a major share of funds into the late 1960s, when budgetary pressures and the easing of cold-war tensions gradually diminished the covert operations.

Compartmental Organization

Miss Karalekas also attributes "excesses," such as research into poisons and plots to assassinate foreign leaders, to the compartmental organization of the clandestine service, which "left many decisions subject to the strains and lapses of personal judgment."

The author says that until 1974 the agency enjoyed "almost total accountability," with presidents and congressional overseers sticking their responsibility to keep close watch on the agency's actions, a classic example cited being the Bay of Pigs operation against Cuba in 1961.

On the plus side, the study notes that the agency managed to outstrip the military intelligence services first in predicting Soviet strategic bomber strength in the mid-1960s and then in forecasting Soviet long-range-missile capacity in the early 1960s.

The history attributes these accomplishments to the agency's development of overhead reconnaissance by U-2 planes, analytic innovations and the intelligence provided by the Soviet strategic specialist, Col. Oleg Penkovsky, who was executed for treason.

Miss Karalekas praises the agency's scientific and technological specialists for turning to private U.S. industry for research and development of new espionage equipment.

She calls this capability "unsurpassed to this day" among the world's intelligence services and she says that it gave the agency its first real ability to overshadow the military intelligence services.

The Nixon administration ordered a 7-per-cent cut in the agency's staff under the directorship of James Schlesinger, and structural shifts under William Colby.

Miss Karalekas concluded: "The notion that control can be imposed from the top over an organization without some effort to alter internal patterns and incentives is ill-founded."

Gas-Mask Report Ignored by Israel

TEL AVIV, June 7 (AP).—Government spokesmen refused comment yesterday on a report that Israel was stockpiling gas masks for civilians in case of an Arab poison-gas attack in a new Middle East war.

Officials said they doubted the report in the Boston Globe that Israel was rushing production of 3 million masks and of gas-proof clothing. Government defense industries do not produce gas masks, an official said, but the government could buy them from private makers.

After the 1967 Middle East war Israel made plans to supply at least part of its population with protection against nerve gas, which Egypt reportedly used in a civil war in Yemen in the 1960s.

Five in Swiss Family Are Killed in Chalet

SEEWEN, Switzerland, June 7 (AP).—Five members of a Swiss family were shot and killed by an unknown assailant in a chalet near here during the weekend, police reported today.

They said the victims were a Basel locksmith and his wife, and an 80-year-old aunt and her two sons. Four of the victims were found around a card table and the fifth outside the entrance, presumably slain while trying to escape.

Dust Storm Kills 11

LAHORE, June 7 (Reuters).—At least 11 persons were killed and several others injured when a dust storm lashed the Sahiwal and Lyallpur districts of Punjab Province yesterday, newspapers reported today.

Dissidents Assail Quality of Life

Zambia's White Minority Spli Over Life Under Black Rule

By Brian Jeffries

LUSAKA, Zambia, June 7 (AP).—As whites in Rhodesia fight to retain their privileged way of life, many whites who unreluctingly accepted black-majority rule here in neighboring Zambia are becoming disillusioned about their long-term future in this country.

Last year, President Kenneth Kaunda invited a group of Rhodesian legislators to Zambia to persuade them that black-majority rule in their own country would not be as disastrous as they feared.

"We took them round and they looked at the farms being worked by white Zambians. They looked at life in the broadest sense in the towns. They saw black, white and brown Zambians all working together," the President said.

"The whole idea was to show them that it is possible for people to be equal members of society, provided they behave sensibly."

Economically Favored

Zambia's 44,000 whites are, in economic terms, still more privileged than the vast majority of black Zambians, who number more than 4 million. But there is an undercurrent of discontent over developments in the country, which until independence from Britain in 1964 was the white-ruled colony of Northern Rhodesia.

The discontent is greatest among those with capital holdings. They are finding it extremely difficult to adjust to the one-party socialist society being constructed by Mr. Kaunda.

Others, largely among the younger elements, are more adaptable and still share in their determination to remain in Zambia. But an increasing number are opting to build a new life elsewhere, often in South Africa, where whites still enjoy a privileged, prosperous, free and easy way of life.

Before independence here, the population included 74,000 whites. Since then the figure has remained almost static at about 44,000. Only 3,500 of them have obtained Zambian citizenship. The rest either have resident status but retain foreign passports or are contract workers. When resident whites leave, their jobs often are filled by short-term contract workers.

There are no whites in the Kaunda government, although those with citizenship have the same political rights as the blacks. However, whites hold senior positions in the civil service and judiciary as well as executive positions in state-controlled firms. Others farm or still run small businesses.

Reaction Feared

Without exception, those interviewed asked that their names not be used for fear of possible adverse reaction by Zambian authorities.

"Jack" is a prosperous middle-aged farmer who has lived in Zambia for 22 years and grows wheat and maize on his 1,000-acre farm on the outskirts of this capital.

"This is God's own country for farmers," he says. "It is so fertile all you have to do is bend down and pluck food out of the ground. But as I see it, there is no future for the white-expatriate farming community in Zambia."

"I would sell up and leave tomorrow for South Africa if it was not for the fact that I can't get my assets out of the country because of government restrictions," he said.

Whites generally agree with Mr. Kaunda that blacks, browns and whites are coexisting peacefully except for the occasional flare-up, occasionally stemming from derogatory remarks made by whites about blacks.

Like many others, "Jack" complains about the fact that the quality of life for whites has declined since the end of British rule.

The landlocked central-south African nation is at present being squeezed by its worst economic crisis since independence. It is caused by low world prices for copper, its major export, and by Mr. Kaunda's decision to close the border with Rhodesia, which provided the main channel for imports and exports.

Commodity Shortages

As a result, there are shortages of butter, cheese, soap, rice and other items, with prices placed on those commodities where they are available. For example, \$1.75 is the price of a bar of soap or a pound of butter. Lines form when word spreads that such goods are available.

Whites like "Jack" with resident status complain that, because of foreign-exchange shortages, they are unable to get allowances to travel abroad on vacation.

In addition, white settlers are concerned with the state takeover of medical care—a move that they say has led to deteriorating standards of treatment. And they are unhappy about planned educational reforms which will prevent them and blacks from sending their children to schools abroad.

"If you are flexible, adjust and show goodwill towards Afri-

can and its aspirations, you will be right."

A black Zambian, close to a government official, said: "We realize there is discontent among some whites over life here. But you must remember, many of these are also grumbling over educational reforms, the high cost of living and food shortages. It is those that are sensible who realize that once the Rhodesian situation is resolved and copper returns to normal, the long-term future here is bright."

Rhodesia: Toll Rises

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 7 (AP).—A white woman and two young daughters have been killed and three other whites injured by a hand mine laid by black guerrillas, "people's" headquarters announced today. Their deaths bring to 15 the number of white civilians killed in the last three days of black nationalist attacks.

A black policeman and a black guerrilla died in action in the last four days along the 800-mile border with Mozambique, the announcement said.

Fear in Ghana On U.S. Links

(Continued from Page 1)

Ghanaian dissidents of one alternative, to oust the current government of the state.

Various sources have suggested that if Mr. Kinneged had been someone other than the state, Gen. Acheampong's leadership role would have been undermined.

Warrior About Future

Now Ghanaian are left wondering about their future relations with the United States. Despite the leftist rhetoric, Washington aid is substantial and U.S. private investment is the largest in the country's relatively stagnant economy.

Mr. Kinneged's reputed penchant for vengeance is being weighed against what Ghanaian hope will be end-of-administration lethargy in Washington.

Ambassador Black was ready for consultations in Washington and has yet to return. For the moment, the most positive sign in the wind was the nomination of a new director of the U.S. mission. They had feared that the post, whose last incumbent had already left Ghana at the end of his normal tour, would be refilled as a sign of Mr. Kinneged's displeasure.

Threat to Shut Thailand Border By Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 7 (UPI).—Malaysian Prime Minister Dato' Hussein bin Oni threatened last weekend to do his country's border with Thailand to strengthen security if the situation warranted it.

Speaking after a meeting of the Supreme Council of the United Malay National Organisation, Mr. Hussein said the situation would not only be a national security but also a challenge to the integrity of the border as smuggling and drug trafficking along the border.

"We are looking into ways of tightening security along the border and, if the situation warranted it, road links between the two countries will be closed," Mr. Hussein said.

Observers said Mr. Hussein threat demonstrated his government's displeasure over Thailand's insistence upon a new border agreement which would shift Malaysia's right to station troops in Thai territory for anti-Communist operations.

Yesterday, Malaysia completed its pullout of a company-size paramilitary force from the Thai border town of Betong.

Reports reaching here said the last of the field force arrived at the Malaysian border town of Kuching—a day ahead of the deadline given by the Thai government.

Giscard, Chirac Complete Talks

PARIS, June 7 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac today completed a two-day, closed-door conference with out any immediate indication that they have resolved the worst crisis to grip the coalition since Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's election two years ago.

The meeting was held in the seclusion of the medieval Bre gation fortress, a presidential vacation retreat on the Mediterranean coast, and both men returned to Paris afterward. The President had announced the Prime Minister to the conference after Mr. Chirac's Gaullist party openly defied a tax-reform bill personally drawn up by the President.

Mr. Chirac did not throw his power behind the bill and by appeasing criticism in Gaullist ranks. There was no indication that he would do so now after his talk with the President. The situation led to reports that Mr. Chirac might resign.

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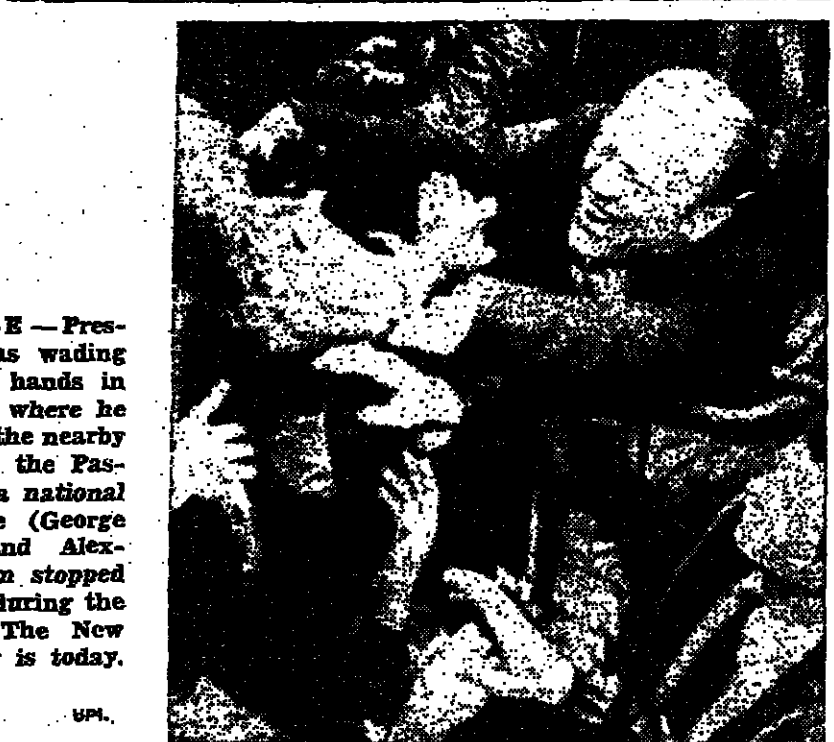
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ANCY  
DEETING  
YOU HERE—  
then First  
ady Betty Ford  
(left) arrived  
to dedicate the  
edars-Sinai  
ospital in Los  
angeles Sunday.  
he was met  
y Democratic  
residential  
opetful  
alifornia Gov.  
imund  
rown fr.  
he California  
inary  
today.



MEANWHILE—Pres-  
ident Ford was wading  
into a sea of hands in  
Paterson, N.J., where he  
had dedicated the nearby  
Great Falls of the Pas-  
saic River as a national  
historic site (George  
Washington and Alex-  
ander Hamilton stopped  
there in 1778, during the  
Revolution). The New  
Jersey primary is today.

## Church Believed to Have Eye on No. 2 Spot on Carter Ticket

By Jules Witcover

VELAND, June 7 (WFP)—  
his 11th-hour bid to keep  
democratic presidential nom-  
ination from Jimmy Carter,  
Frank Church of Idaho is  
signaling like a man who  
is not mind being the vic-  
tential candidate on a ticket  
by Mr. Carter.

Impression is fed by two  
s: Sen. Church's unwilling-  
ness to make the slightest per-  
sonalistic of Mr. Carter and  
Church's remark in Los An-  
on Friday that the vice-pres-  
nominee as well as the  
ential nominee should come

From Wire Dispatches  
IVANA, June 7.—Premier  
Castro denies that Cuba  
anything to do with the  
sination of President John  
edy.

a speech in Havana last  
e he discussed attempts he  
were carried out against  
in leaders in the early days  
e Cuban revolution.  
ome imply that such an  
n could have been the re-  
e of the Cuban revolution  
the actions carried out  
et the lives of our leaders  
at time," he said. "In truth,  
reiterate that never has the  
n revolution utilized ter-

can categorically affirm  
the Cuban revolution never  
the most minor partici-  
in the death of the Pres-  
t of the United States, John  
edy.

Castro also threatened to  
as an anti-hacking agree-  
t if the U.S. government did  
prevent further bomb attacks  
ust Cuba's UN mission in  
York.

e attributed an attack Satur-  
night to counter-revolution-  
aries and said it was a blow  
he U.S. government's prestige.  
not sort of a government is  
that is unable to prevent  
s against diplomats at the  
ted Nations?" he asked.

ake Jolts Mexico City  
EXICO CITY, June 7 (UPI).  
powerful two-minute earth-  
r, measuring six or the  
lter scale, jolted Mexico City  
ny causing minor damage. No  
ualities were reported.

## Hays to Face 4 Challenges This Week

House Rules, Delays  
May Help Democrat

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 7 (NYT).  
—Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, faces  
four tests of power this week but  
quicks in the rules of the House  
may be working in his favor and  
his use of delaying tactics could  
help him weather the Elizabeth  
Ray scandal and hang onto most  
of his Capitol Hill empire.

The congressman is running for  
renomination in his district in to-  
morrow's Ohio primary, while on  
Wednesday he will be the focus  
of three House committee meet-  
ings, one to investigate him, an-  
other to choose a replacement for  
him as chairman, and in the third  
to remove from him another  
chairmanship.

The House Ethics Committee  
began an investigation last week  
into whether Rep. Hays, through  
his employment of Mrs. Ray, 38,  
in a \$14,000-a-year federal job,  
violated federal law and House  
rules dealing with payroll padding.  
Miss Ray says she was hired  
solely to be Mr. Hays's mistress.

The major challenge to Rep.  
Hays's authority will be on June  
18 when the House Democratic  
Caucus will meet to vote on a  
resolution to oust him from the  
chairmanship of the House Ad-  
ministration Committee.

Technically, however, the cau-  
cus cannot accomplish this and  
an ouster vote must be put to the  
full House, a move that would  
again delay attempts to further  
discipline Rep. Hays and allow  
him time to muster support.

Rep. Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass.,  
the majority leader, who views  
Rep. Hays, 55, as a campaign  
liability in an election year, has  
called for his ouster from his two  
most important posts. Rep.  
O'Neill has insisted that Rep.  
Hays would receive only 30 votes  
of support from the 387 Demo-  
cratic representatives, but this  
estimate has been contested by  
other members more friendly to  
Mr. Hays.

Addressing a Democratic rally  
in Smithfield, Ohio, yesterday,  
Mr. Hays was reported to have  
called Mr. O'Neill the "so-called  
majority leader" and added that  
the Massachusetts leader, who  
probably will succeed Rep. Carl  
Albert as speaker, "wants all the  
power in his hands."

"I'm not going to give up," Rep.  
Hays is reported to have said,  
indicating that he intends to  
fight the moves by Mr. O'Neill  
and other Democrats to reduce  
his authority.

Mr. Hays has only taken op-  
position in the primary but is ex-  
pected to have more formidable  
opposition in the November elec-  
tion from his Republican chal-  
lenger.

## Ford Radio Ads Charge Reagan Could Start War

LOS ANGELES, June 7 (AP).  
—Radio and television com-  
mercial charging that Ronald Reagan  
could start a war are being aired  
with President Ford's approval  
despite a protest that they are  
"libelous and untrue."

The commercials cite a state-  
ment by Mr. Reagan Wednesday  
on peace in Rhodesia.

The GOP challenger, in Sacra-  
mento at the time, said when  
asked if he would send troops to  
Rhodesia, "If necessary, 'if the  
government there said that a  
token show to show this [sic]. We  
discussed the same thing in the  
Middle East, going the same way  
there. Possibly we could go in as  
we did in the Middle East under  
the UN command."

Mr. Reagan later said that the  
statement was distorted in head-  
lines and he was really suggest-  
ing "a peace mission, not involv-  
ing troops, not involving any-  
thing warlike."

In the Ford commercials, the  
announcer concludes that "Gov.  
Reagan couldn't start a war. Pres-  
ident Reagan couldn't spots call  
the Ford commercials 'not fac-  
tual,' and say, 'They're com-  
mercials that smack heavily of  
the same type of campaign tac-  
tics we thought we had put be-  
hind us.'"

President Ford, while cam-  
paigning yesterday, answered  
questions about the commercials  
by saying: "The President Ford  
Committee made that decision  
[to use the commercial]. I ap-  
proved the concept."

U.K. Counterfeit Arrests  
LONDON, June 7 (Reuters).—  
Two chemists have been charged  
with counterfeiting £100,000  
about \$220,000) worth of 50-  
pence coins, police said.



George Wallace

## Last Foray Of Campaign By Wallace

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

LOS ANGELES, June 7 (NYT).  
—Politically spent and thorough-  
ly dispirited after a dozen un-  
successful years of campaigning  
for the presidency, Gov. George  
Wallace of Alabama made a final,  
feeble foray onto the hustings  
during the weekend.

The voters, he said, will not see  
him again as a presidential can-  
didate.

There remains, of course, the  
July trip to the Democratic Con-  
vention in New York City, where  
Gov. Wallace will try to wheel  
and deal a bit with the 170 or so  
delegates he has accumulated  
thus far.

But for all practical purposes,  
the George Wallace that most  
Americans have come to know—  
the pugnacious standard-bearer  
of the fed-up—will be gone after  
a final plea or two today for sup-  
port in tomorrow's California  
primary.

The governor seemed almost re-  
lieved at the prospect that the  
long journey that began back in  
1964 is almost over.

Much of his conversation since  
he arrived in California Thurs-  
day has been about "my duties."  
Back in Alabama, a good part of  
his time here has been spent be-  
fore television sets in his hotel  
room, hardly the accustomed style  
of one of the most compulsive  
campaigners in U.S. politics.

Gov. Wallace arrived here just  
in time to learn that the latest  
poll by the respected Field Re-  
search Corp. was projecting that  
he would get only 2 per cent of  
the vote. That was down from the  
5 per cent projected early last  
month and 9 per cent projected  
in late March.

Talking with newsmen, he  
blamed "a public misconception"  
about his health for his political  
demise. Then, repeating what has  
become a Wallace litany this  
year, he said, almost pleadingly:  
"The only thing wrong with me  
is I can't walk."

He said he was "satisfied" with  
the results of his four presidential  
campaigns because "everybody is  
now saying what I started out  
saying back in 1964."

He boasted that he had "clear-  
ed" the way for a Southerner  
like Jimmy Carter to be "accept-  
ed" as a genuine presidential can-  
didate.

Would he ever run for president  
again?

"No," he said, "only if it's for  
re-election and that..." His voice  
trilled off.

## Idaho Dam Toll At 6 as Towns Are Submerged

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, June 7  
(AP).—Flood waters continued to  
roll across southeastern Idaho  
today, forcing the evacuation of  
residents 50 miles from the site  
where the Teton Dam burst two  
days ago.

The official death toll stood at  
6, with 135 persons missing. Offi-  
cials said many of the missing  
may just be out of touch with  
relatives. A breakdown in tele-  
phone communication and road  
travel hampered efforts to deter-  
mine the status of the missing.

The farming town of Pirth was  
evacuated during the night and  
officials said this morning that  
the town was under water. Other  
towns upstream were also flooded.

Part of Idaho Falls was evacu-  
ated after midnight when a  
bridge, battered by the still-ris-  
ing waters, began buckling and  
threatened to break. It held and  
observers said the water level  
appeared to have dropped several  
feet by sunrise.

Officials said thousands of per-  
sons were warned that the con-  
troversial earthen dam was about  
to collapse and the advance no-  
tice helped reduce the casualty  
toll.

## Backs Separation of Church, State

## Carter Discusses Religion, Israel With Jews

By Charles Mohr

ELIZABETH, N.J., June 7  
(NYT).—Jimmy Carter, question-  
ed yesterday about his evangelical  
Christian beliefs before an au-  
dience of Jews, expressed his  
belief in the "absolute and total"  
separation of church and state in  
a pluralist society.

Whether his words will quell  
the disquiet expressed by some  
Jews about his Southern Baptist  
religion remains to be seen. But  
the audience that heard him yes-  
terday greeted his words with  
loud applause and with a stand-  
ing ovation when he left the hall.

The occasion was reminiscent  
of—although not nearly so herald-  
ed and formal as—the appearance  
by John Kennedy at Houston in  
1960 to calm fears about the  
prospects of a Roman Catholic  
president.

The former Georgia governor,  
the front-runner for the Demo-  
cratic presidential nomination,  
appeared yesterday morning be-  
fore about 2,000 persons at the  
Jewish Educational Institute in  
Elizabeth to give a formal and  
carefully prepared speech out-  
lining his views on U.S. policy  
toward Israel and the Middle  
East.

### Shift in Policy

He expressed "unwavering"  
support for Israel's right to exist  
as a Jewish national state and  
called for "early movement" to-  
ward full and comprehensive  
settlement of the Middle Eastern  
problem and a shift away from  
so-called step-by-step diplomacy  
practiced since 1973 by Secretary  
of State Henry Kissinger.

In a question period after the  
speech, a man in the audience  
said that journalists had written  
that "Jimmy Carter is identified  
with many members of his  
church who have a long history  
of anti-Catholicism, anti-Semi-  
tism. Do you think this applies  
to you, and how do your beliefs  
and how do your feelings relate  
to many members of your  
church?"

Mr. Carter, wearing a blue  
velvet yarmulke, said: "One of  
the major problems that I have  
faced in this election is because  
of my own religious beliefs. I  
am a Baptist. I am a deeply  
religious person and particularly  
among Jewish voters this has  
been a cause of some concern.  
I think it is the kind of issue  
that should be addressed  
frankly."

He said Baptists view their  
religion as "a very personal re-  
lationship between a person and  
God"—subject to no authority,  
even of the church itself.

### The Same Bible

"I worship the same God you  
do," Mr. Carter said in his  
characteristically muted tone.  
"We study the same Bible you  
do."

"There are good Baptists and  
bad Baptists," he continued.  
"There are good Jews and bad  
Jews. There are good Catholics  
and bad Catholics. But the  
judgment of who's bad is one  
that is best left to God. I  
learned from my early years that  
you should not judge other peo-  
ple because, while you look at  
the mote in your brother's eye,  
you should be more concerned  
about the beam that is in your  
own eye."

Mr. Carter added: "I also be-

lieve that this is a country where  
anyone's own religious beliefs  
should not be a matter of preju-  
dice or concern and of all the  
people in the world who should  
have the least prejudice because  
of another's religious faith, it  
should certainly be you."

### Work in Harmony

Declaring that Jews had "this  
overwhelming open-minded ap-  
proach in religious independence,"  
Mr. Carter said, "The ability of  
Jews, Catholics, Baptists and  
even atheists to work in harmony  
with one another in our nation  
based on the system of religious  
plurality is one that is precious  
to me."

He said that another important  
tenet "of my own Baptist faith  
is an absolute and total separa-  
tion of church and state," which  
he said he believed in "very deep-  
ly."

Mr. Carter's closing words were  
punctuated with applause when  
he remarked that when the Uni-  
ted States offered early recogni-  
tion to Israel in 1948, "The Pres-  
ident of the United States in those  
days was Harry Truman, and  
Harry Truman was a Baptist."

In answers to other questions,  
Mr. Carter said he did not favor  
public financial support for reli-  
gious instruction or parochial  
schools and supported the Su-  
preme Court's decision against  
prayer in public schools. He said  
that, while he favored major re-  
form of income tax laws, he would  
"certainly not do anything" to  
reduce tax deductions for chari-  
table purposes—an issue impor-  
tant to many Jews.

He accused the Republican ad-  
ministration of "an inconsistent,  
vacillating position" on the Mid-  
dle East.

### Talk With Mrs. Meir

"I favor early movement to a  
discussion of the outline of an  
eventual overall settlement,"  
Mr. Carter said, adding that lim-  
ited settlements "leave unresolved  
the underlying threat to Israel."  
He digressed from his written  
text at this point to say that  
he had discussed this "particular  
subject" with Mrs. Golda Meir,  
the former Israeli premier, last  
week.

Mr. Carter called for major  
concessions by Arab states as  
part of a settlement including

face-to-face negotiations, diplo-  
matic recognition and relations  
with Israel, a peace treaty, open  
frontiers in the Middle East and  
an end to embargos directed  
against Israel.

He said that the "general" set-  
tlement would "probably have to  
be executed" or implemented in  
stages.

He said the Palestinian refu-  
gees "have rights which must be  
recognized in any settlement," but  
added, "There can be no reward  
for terrorism."

He could not "accept the in-  
tervention" of combat forces of  
the Soviet Union in any future  
Arab-Israeli conflict, Mr. Carter  
said.

### Ribicoff Backs Carter

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).  
—Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-  
Conn., today endorsed Mr. Carter  
for president.

Sen. Ribicoff said he had never  
met Mr. Carter, but had fol-  
lowed his campaign carefully.  
"I have become convinced that  
Jimmy Carter is a man of char-  
acter and ability," Sen. Ribicoff  
said in a statement. "I am con-  
fident he will make a good and  
strong president."

Sen. Ribicoff is one of the  
three Jewish members of the  
Senate.

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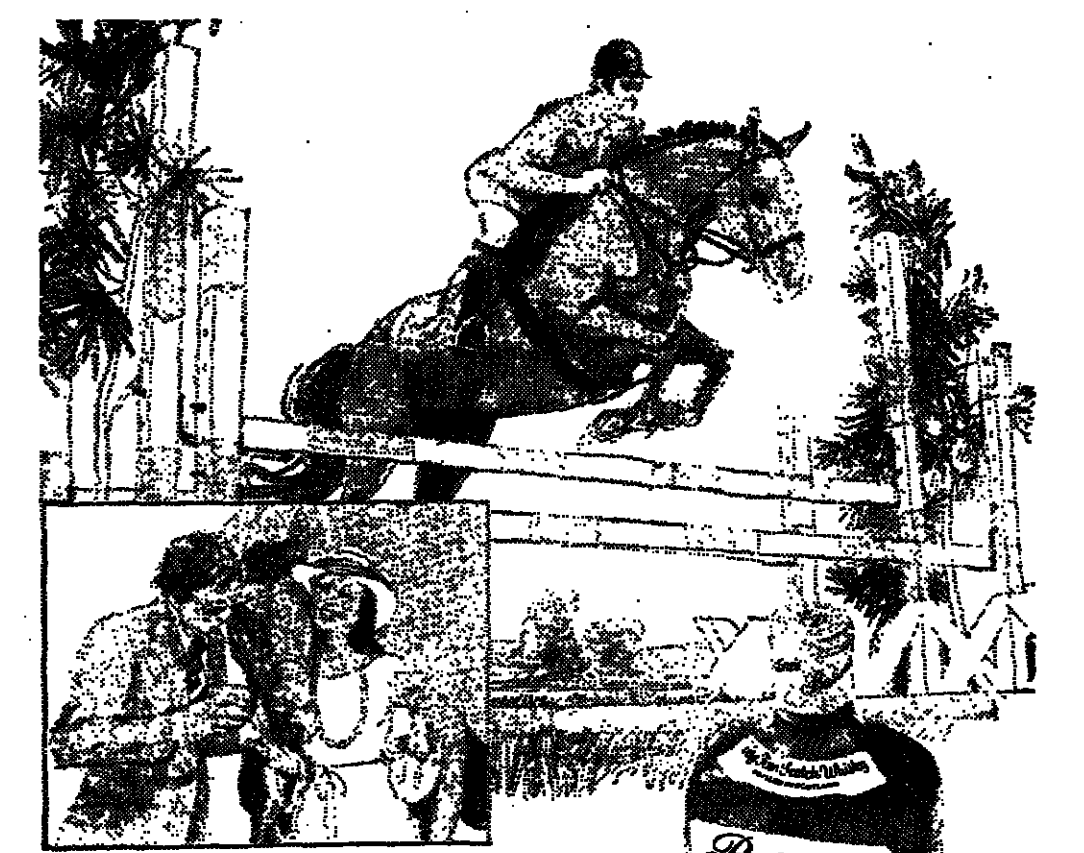
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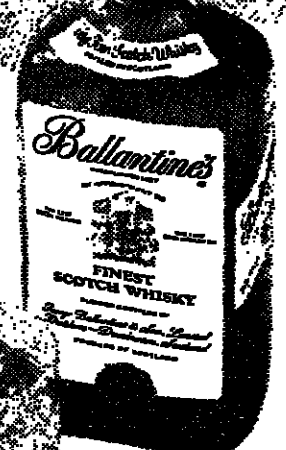
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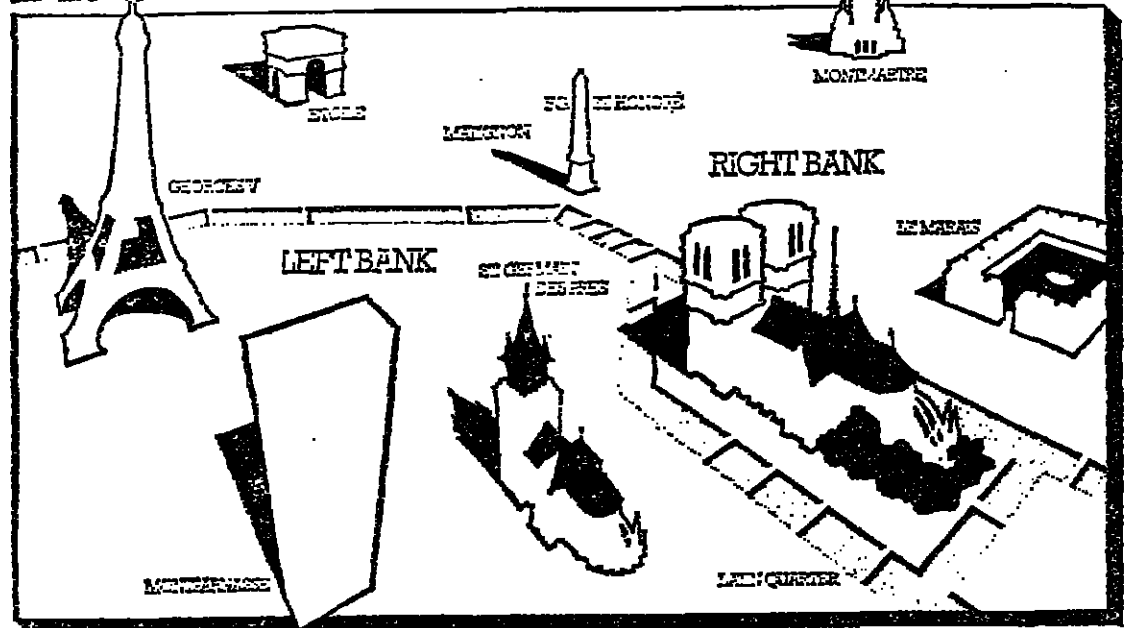
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## California Vote May Affect Nuclear Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

In 1961 in which Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Legg and Mr. McKinley died. Mr. McKinley was a Navy technician and Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Legg Army technicians working on an experimental test reactor at Idaho Falls, Idaho. Two of them were on top of the stainless steel reactor vessel reassembling a control rod when the third mistakenly removed the rod, which acts to slow the chain reaction and keep the atomic fissions at a lower rate.

No longer kept in check, the chain reaction took off in what an Atomic Energy Commission safety board later described as a "nuclear excursion." The temperature inside the reactor vessel skyrocketed, tons of water around the nuclear core flashed instantly to superheated steam and pressures inside the vessel soared to as much as 10,000 pounds a square inch.

The 200-ton reactor vessel was torn off the floor, hammering the

two men on top of the vessel into the concrete ceiling and killing them instantly. Steam at temperatures of more than 540 degrees centigrade exploded into the room, bearing huge chunks of radioactive fuel with it. The third man lived for two hours, then died of what the Atomic Energy Commission said were head injuries.

The AEC never spelled out the sequence of death, because the third man could not be removed from the reactor room for six days. His body was so badly burned and decomposed by radiation that the AEC did not want relatives to know which of the three he was. For the same reason, the Energy Research and Development Administration still refuses to say which man was removed last.

Nuclear critics still talk of the accident because of the horror associated with it. They imply the specter of a mushroom cloud behind it, even though there was none and could be none in any nuclear power plant accident.

The pro-nuclear groups use the Idaho Falls accident to defend nuclear safety as practiced today. They point out that only the three men working on the reactor died, that the concrete used to enclose the reactor confined the released radioactivity to a small area.

They also say that the accident taught the nuclear profession a lesson. Automatic alarms are built into reactors today to counter the misreading of control rods. Duplicate devices prevent control rod mistakes from doing damage.

There have been other nuclear power plant accidents, none fatal. In 1952 a technician at an experimental reactor in the Canadian village of Chalk River opened the wrong set of valves, causing the control rods to rise out of position and destroying

the core. Three years later, a test reactor at Idaho Falls suffered a partial meltdown of its core but quick thinking by attending scientists minimized the damage.

### Now a Storage Bin

Ten years ago, the Fermi Plant of Detroit Edison Co. had a partial fuel melt-down when a safety device jammed and blocked cooling water from a part of the core. It took years to undo the damage and \$850 million to repair it. A similar accident took place in 1969 in a reactor in a cavern outside Lucerne, Switzerland. The cavern is now a storage bin for radioactive waste.

The worst accident occurred in 1957, when up to 11 tons of uranium fuel caught fire in a reactor in Windscale, England. The fire raged out of control for the better part of a day, spreading radioactive smoke for up to 30 miles.

Fourteen workers were contaminated by the fallout but the worst damage was economic. Radioactive iodine fell onto pastures and got into the milk cows produced in an area 30 miles long and 10 miles wide. As much as \$20 million worth of milk had to be destroyed because of the accident.

Minor mishaps have plagued the nuclear power industry, which had 56 plants generating electricity in the United States last year, closing them for as long as a month. Six other plants were closed last year by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the federal agency that controls all U.S. nuclear facilities, to repair faults.

The worst recent accident was a fire that struck the Browns Ferry, Ala., plant of the Tennessee Valley Authority 15 months ago, destroying much of its electrical cable but doing no damage to the nuclear core. Once more, the damage was economic, this time proving to be one of the most costly fires in history.

The Browns Ferry plant is still not back in operation and it has already cost the TVA \$10 million to buy the coal and oil needed to generate the electricity Browns Ferry would have provided.

### Hypothetical Issues

The debate over safety has often been hypothetical. The California debate has made the safety issue more intense, especially since the resignations last year of three engineers who had worked for General Electric Co., the second biggest builder of nuclear power plants in the world.

All three had joined the Creative Initiative Foundation, a decision they made secretly a year before they announced their fears over nuclear safety.

Much public concern has been voiced over the handling of radioactive wastes, an issue the government has allowed to grow because it keeps postponing its decision on how, where and when to dispose of the waste.

### Safe Forever

The spent fuel produced by the world's atomic power plants is stored in pools of water next to the plants, where it can stay safely forever. Because it can be stored there indefinitely a decision on finding a permanent and remote storage site has been postponed by the government four times in the last 10 years.

In the first public test on



Reactor vessel being hoisted into containment shell at Peach Bottom atomic power station in Pennsylvania.

nuclear safety, a "yes" vote to tomorrow on California's Proposition 13 might kill nuclear power in the state and delay it for years in 30 other states, where 85 nuclear plants are now being built at a cost of almost \$75 billion.

Even a close "no" vote could put a crimp in nuclear plans, because banks would be reluctant to lend money for nuclear construction if other states follow California's example.

Oregon, Washington and Colorado have put nuclear initiatives on the ballot for November and Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma and North Dakota are considering such a move.

## 6 Held in Killing Of 23 in Brazil By 'Death Squad'

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 7 (UPI)—Six police officers have been arrested in connection with the death-squad murders of 23 persons, the Rio de Janeiro state security chief said yesterday.

Security chief Gen. Osvaldo Ignácio Domingues said the six were being questioned about the May 23 murder of five alleged petty criminals whose bodies were dumped in a vacant lot west of Rio. He refused to identify the officers.

At least one of the victims was in police custody the night before the murders, detectives said. Out-duty policemen in Brazil have been known to form "death squads" to take the law into their own hands.

"I don't know why you are giving it so much importance," said a woman who lives near the place where the bodies were dumped. "For us it is an old story, it happens frequently."

The woman, Ana Maria de Assis, 62, said that over the years as many as 150 persons had been murdered in the area.

## Reprimanded Pentagon Air Put in Charge of Buying Air

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, June 7 (NYT).—Malcolm Currie, a high-ranking Pentagon official who was severely reprimanded in March for accepting hospitality from a major defense contractor, has quietly been placed in charge of the development and acquisition of all weapons by the Defense Department.

At present, Mr. Currie is director of research and engineering, a post that gives him supervision over the development of all weapons. His recent promotion as "acquisition executive" of the Defense Department, which was not announced, places him in charge of the procurement as well as the development of new weapons.

Mr. Currie's elevation was ordered in a May 17 memorandum by Deputy Defense Secretary William Clements Jr. Mr. Currie, a former executive with Hughes Aircraft Co., now ranks second only to Mr. Clements in the day-by-day management of the Defense Department.

### Memorandum Unavailable

The Defense Department Public Affairs Office, which has promised to make public all policy actions taken by Mr. Clements, has not made available the Clements memorandum. Friday, Pentagon spokesman William Greener said in response to reporters' inquiries that a reorganization involving Mr. Currie's office was still under study.

Mr. Greener also declined to say what conclusion had been reached by Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld as a result of an investigation into Mr. Currie's role in the production of the Condor missile, which was developed by Rockwell International Corp.

Mr. Currie was "severely reprimanded" and docked a month's pay by Mr. Rumsfeld after it was disclosed that in violation of Pentagon "standards of conduct" regulations, the research official spent last Labor Day weekend at a fishing lodge in the Bahamas owned by Rockwell International. Immediately after returning from the Bahamas, Mr. Currie, according to defense officials, advocated a production go-ahead for the Condor missile, which had been encountering developmental and reliability problems.

In explaining the promotion of

an official who had been reprimanded, Mr. Greener said while Mr. Clements believed Mr. Currie had exercised "judgment" in one particular he "continues to have full confidence" in Mr. Currie.

## 'Metal Cancer' Not Eroding Venice Horse

VENICE, June 7 (AP).—The four horses atop the portal of St. Mark's Basil here are not being eaten by the much feared "metal cancer," a special committee reported today after a 24-year study.

However, the panel recommended that the aged Roman horses be protected against air pollution and damp. It suggested that they be taken to a museum, replaced with copies or that they be treated with a special chemical effects of such treatment have not been determined.

The religious and art authorities of Venice will get the steps to be taken.

Some experts had said the stains on the horses may have been due to the so-called "bronze cancer," which so have badly damaged them a short time.

## Low-Calorie Diet Longevity Link In Soviet Georgia

BELGRADE, June 7 (AP).—A low-calorie diet may be the secret of long life in Georgia, according to a Russian gerontologist who surveyed 1,000 Georgians aged 80 to 120.

Dr. Grigoriy Pitzelari reported on the survey to the International Congress of the Federation of Gerontology, which was held in Belgrade.

The elderly in Georgia, southernmost state of the U.S.S.R., are slim because of daily intake is below the recommended calorie level, said. They eat unleavened bread or corn cakes instead of white bread, and eat meat and fat milk.

The survey group included persons said to be between 120 and 130 years old. Eighty-six percent of those surveyed lived in the country at high altitudes, a dry climate.

Nearly 60 per cent were men in predominantly physical occupations which they continued, in old age. Core illnesses, arteriosclerosis and blood pressure were virtually unknown among them.

Most of the persons surveyed abandoned smoking at 60 years of age.

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**INTERVIEWS END JUNE MILAN AND ROME**



Popular to Be Resisted

Germany Learns to Live with TV, Radio From West

By Peter Osnos

IN (WP).—Most evenings, Heinz, a young shop and his wife, Elise, an teacher, settle down with a television set in their living room. Several hours of copiers "Kojack" is popular, and the latest news makes the routine sur- vey that the couple live in many, not far from the wall, and the television set watch so carefully over three channels for hours every day from t. Heinz, moreover, is a ist party member. German Democratic Re- as a reputation as the die's ideological for- most consistent pur- of orthodoxy in the Com- camp, the arch-defender ow's version of "prola- ternationalism." And the, a visitor soon dis- indeed pervasive. much as 30 per cent of many now receives West television channels on sets (plus a host of ations), and even senior fields concede that the s are widely watched; a ily dose of capitalist cul- ideas.

Influence Is Considerable

Influence of Western tele- radio on the minds of ere is considerable," the t East German author tarm wrote in an article abroad last year. "It their tastes in fashions, d films; it creates con- emands that G.D.R. in- and trade make related tarm said that exact- on the number of tele- wers are a closely held ant secret. "I can only ay own experience," he whenever I was on West- television, a variety of people, from border- o street conductors rs and store clerks have they saw and heard

five years ago, viewing ically frowned, on and done furtively. That is r the case, even though liden are encouraged not , rather as they might ed against the perils of or alcohol.

(who struck up a con- in a neighborhood beer h two Americans and

'Navy' Figures

EL June 7 (Reuters).— ad Switzerland, over 200 m the sea, has 27 ocean- ssels capable of carrying of 331,000 tons, according al figures.

later invited them to his apart- ment) spoke of his television habits without a hint that they were the least bit extraordinary for a Communist party member. In several other homes, a similar attitude was encountered.

The popularity of broadcasts from the West has long passed the point of mere curiosity. The main reason now, the East Ger- mans say, is that their own pro- grams are so dull, a compendium of predictable economic reports, propaganda, flat melodramas, old movies and a leaving of sports.

"The obvious countermeasure," Mr. Heyn wrote, "improvement of the G.D.R.'s television programs, has been impeded by frightened officials who prefer to cling to well-worn formulas and who manage to have their newscasts and commentaries sound like court ceremonial."

Ideological orthodoxy is still very much the predominant mes- sage of formal party pronounce- ments. "We will continue in a spirit of militant commitment to the Marxist-Leninist cause to give a firm rebuff to bourgeois and revisionist world outlook," said Communist leader Erich Honecker in a speech spelling out plans for the coming years to the party's ninth congress, which met last month.

Better Tactics

Better tactics, however, were re- commended by Prof. Karl Tschank, a delegate to the congress, who said in an interview that the party recognizes the need to "create conditions of material and cul- tural life in the G.D.R. that will naturally reduce the number of people watching [Western] tele- vision—and believing it."

"It is not enough to prohibit viewing," he said. "That is too primitive. Our policy is to provide convincing proof that what we offer is better than the capital- ists."

That is partly accomplished by heavily emphasizing in party newspapers and special broadcast digests the sort of problems that West German television regularly reveals about life in the West: unemployment, inflation and crime. The relative security of life in the G.D.R. against such misfortunes is stressed.

In effect, the West is used against itself.

There is also an effort to make life in the G.D.R. seem more ap- pealing after decades of grim concentration on industrial de- velopment. Output of consumer goods—including television sets, refrigerators and automobiles— has been substantially increased in the last few years. East Ger- many's living standards are in- disputably the highest in Eastern Europe. Per-capita income is about \$3,000.



GOING ITS WAY—This hitchhiker's hand is one of numerous driftwood sculptures that have appeared mysteriously along a busy California highway.

Obituaries

Trumpeter Bobby Hackett, 61

CHATHAM, Mass., June 7 (AP).—Robert L. (Bobby) Hackett, 61, whose cornet was heard in many of the country's top jazz bands, died at his home here today.

Mr. Hackett, born in Providence, R.I., began his music career by studying the violin but switched to the trumpet and later to the cornet. He began playing professionally while in his teens and was soon appearing with some of the best known names of the "big band era."

He appeared with Benny Good-

man, Louis Armstrong, Glenn Miller, Glen Gray and Paul Whiteman, among others. For more than 20 years he worked in the studios of the American Broadcasting Co. in New York City.

Mr. Hackett had been appear- ing regularly in Cape Cod night clubs but had been in failing health in recent years. He was released from a hospital two weeks ago after treatment for a lung ailment.

Oscar Ivanisovich

BUENOS AIRES, June 7 (AP).—Oscar Ivanisovich, 81, twice minister of education and former Argentine ambassador to the United States, died here yester- day, his family reported.

Mr. Ivanisovich, a surgeon, was best known for his political activity as a member of the Peronist movement's right wing. The late President Juan Peron appointed him ambassador to the United States in 1947. In 1949, he joined the cabinet as minister of education, a task he was called to perform again in 1974 by former President Isabel Peron, who was ousted on March 24 by the armed forces.

Mr. Ivanisovich had resigned in August of last year for health reasons.

Carlos Mastronardi

BUENOS AIRES, June 7 (AP).—Carlos Mastronardi, 75, one of the best known Argentine poets, died yesterday.

Mr. Mastronardi was also a journalist.

Joseph Goldfinger

TEL AVIV, June 7 (Reuters).—Joseph Goldfinger, 54, one of the world's biggest traders in diamonds, died last weekend of a heart attack.

Belfast Bombers Elude Security

BELFAST, June 7 (Reuters).—A pharmacy was bombed in Belfast today despite tightened security precautions with rein- forced army and police forces manning roadblocks and intensi- fying street patrols.

Two policemen were wounded in the County Tyrone village of Ardree when gunmen opened fire on their patrol car. Both were hit in the neck and shoulders but the wounds were said to be not serious.

The death toll in the weekend spate of sectarian bombings and shootings reached 11 today when one of the 80 persons wounded in the attacks died in a hospital. There were no casualties in the Belfast pharmacy bombing.

E. German Crash Kills 7

Berlin, June 7 (Reuters).—Seven persons were killed when a bus ran into a truck near Hoyerswerda in southern East Germany late last night, the official ADN news agency reported today. Four persons were in- jured.

Challenging State-Run Lines

Private Channel-Ferry Firms Grow Rapidly

LONDON, June 7 (Reuters).—Tough and aggressive private companies are challenging the state railroads of Britain, France, Belgium and the Netherlands for the domination of the lucrative ferry traffic across the English Channel.

The most striking success story is that of the Olan Line of Danish businessman Ole Lamitzen, which unexpectedly carried 220,000 passengers between Sheerness, England, and Vlissingen, the Netherlands, in its first year. When the company started out, it aimed for 40,000 passengers.

Mr. Lamitzen is putting a third vessel into service and his target for this year is 500,000 passengers.

Another private operator, Townsend Thoresen, started with one car ferry 12 years ago and now has about 25 ships on six routes. The company claims to carry around 30 per cent of the total number of cross-Channel passengers.

'Room for Anybody'

"There is room for anybody," a spokesman for the company said.

"We can take a decision to build a ship in seven days," he said. State-owned ferry companies might take up to nine months to reach such a decision.

Next month, Townsend Thoresen is opening a new route between Portsmouth, England, and Cherbourg, France.

Other private operators are equally active.

In early April, an Anglo-French company, Normandy Ferries, put a new vessel on its line from Dover, England, to Boulogne, France, and Brittany Ferries inaugurated a new service between St. Malo, France, and Portsmouth. A Danish ferry company, DFDS, plans a hydrofoil service starting later this year between London and Ostend, Belgium.

'Not Worried'

"We are not worried," said a British Rail spokesman. "We are increasing anyway."

Sealink, which British Rail operates in partnership with the French, Dutch and Belgian rail- roads, had more than half of the market in 1972. It is carrying many more passengers now but its share has probably fallen to 45 per cent of the total.

Soviet City's Citizens Gobble Up Ice Cream

MOSCOW, June 7 (UPI).—The inhabitants of Baku, bordering on the Caspian Sea, have de- veloped an extraordinary taste for ice cream, the newspaper Bakinsky Rabochy reported today.

It said that since last Tuesday the 884,000 residents had daily been consuming 36 tons—at the rate of a pound a day for every 12 persons.

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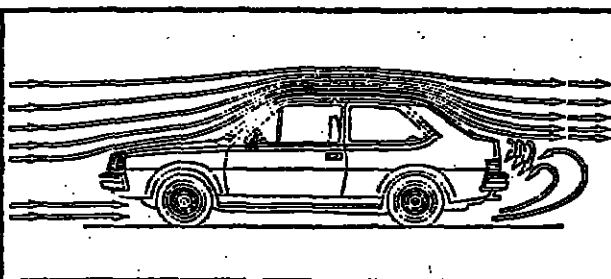
PHILIP MORRIS International

THE NEW CAR. VOLVO 343. EXTENDING A GREAT TRADITION.

Some car manufacturers used to love us. Because there wasn't a Volvo in the medium size class. And conversely, some drivers used to criticize us. For the same reason. We think that the introduction of the Volvo 343 will change things a bit. Not only because of the size of the car. But also because of the way it's built. Right from the start.

THE OUTSIDE.

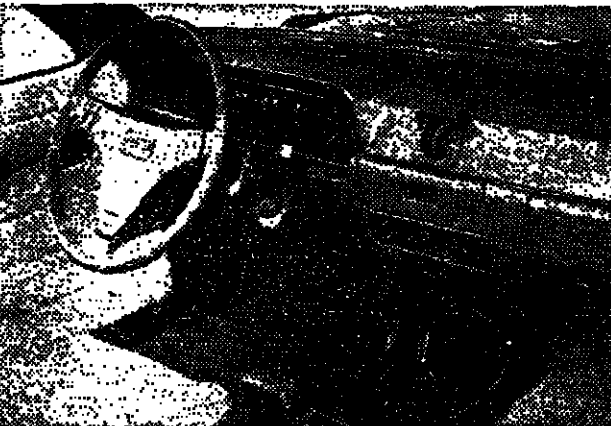
The aerodynamic body with low drag figures will keep your petrol expenses within limits and also promote roadholding stability. Since it is a Volvo we have absolutely refused to economize on safety. There's an energy absorbing front and rear with parking damage restricting bumpers. A strong passenger compartment with side impact protection built into the wide doors plus a reinforcement in the roof.



A high impact, laminated windscreen. Steel-belted, radial ply tyres. Servo assisted braking with dual circuits and disc brakes up front. And a lot more. To provide a happy ending we've added a third door in the back for the sake of versatility as well as to make room for lots of luggage. Still the car only measures 419 cm, bumper to bumper.

THE INSIDE.

Under the bonnet you'll find a reliable 70 horse- power engine (DIN) combined with a continuously variable transmission. The longlife exhaust system is partly zinc plated.

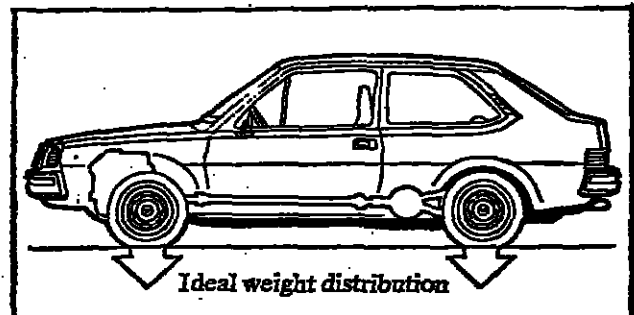


The full-size passenger compartment is fully equipped. The easy-to-read instrument panel features 13 control lamps to check all the vital functions of the car.

The front seats are ergonomically correct and the integrated head restraints also come standard. The rear seat too gives real passenger comfort. There is a rack-and-pinion steering system and a turning circle of a mere 9.2 metres. Finally the transmission is combined with the advanced de Dion rear axle. (The so called "Trans- axle" system). Along with the engine up front this transaxle system ensures an ideal weight distribution and perfect roadholding.

FROM ANY SIDE.

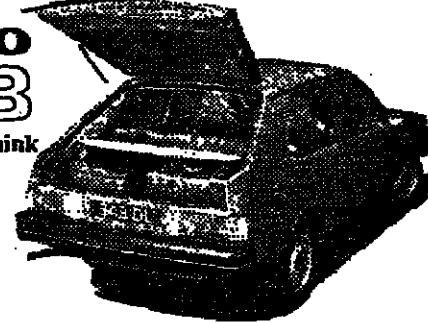
The new Volvo 343 puts it all together. Economy. Reliability. Comfort. Handling. Safety. Not to mention the thrill of driving that probably made your first car an experience to remember. The rational styling of the body and the thorough rustproofing will prove its value the day you decide to trade the car in for a new one.



That's all we have to say for the present. The car will be available on most European markets around September. Ask your Volvo dealer for more information and book yourself for a testdrive.

VOLVO 343

For people who think





## Relativity in Rights

"Human rights must be preserved, cherished and defended in this hemisphere," said Henry Kissinger on his way to the meeting of the Organization of American States in Chile. If this did not occur in the part of the world where individual rights "have played such a prominent historical role," he warned, "then they are in jeopardy everywhere."

Considering the prolonged and notorious repression that prevails in the host country of the OAS session, the secretary of state's speech was prophetic of storms. For there is much opposition to the Chilean government's proceedings with respect to human rights—Mexico, for example, will not attend the sessions in Santiago because of them. But Mexico, with kidnappings and shootings by extremists continuing, may have to confront its own domestic disorders somehow, while Argentina and Uruguay are already doing so in a manner not dissimilar to that of Chile.

Can the rights of the individual be regarded relatively? Or are there absolutes which can be held up as international standards? Of course, there are certain forms of brutality in the effort to maintain political and social discipline that are abhorrent to all civilized humans, and some of these have been apparent in Chile. But every government, no matter how far advanced in guaranteeing liberties to its citizens, can find escape clauses in case of emergencies. Abraham Lincoln, for example, most eloquent in word and deed in defense of freedom, did suspend the writ of habeas corpus during the Civil War, and the U.S.

Supreme Court did not limit his right to do so until the emergency had passed.

The basic problem with respect to human rights does not lie in the creation of dictatorial regimes that repress them along with dissent of all kinds; whether they are Communist or rightist or merely military, it is possible to pass judgment. The real difficulty comes in comparatively free nations, where the opposition turns to violence rather than votes, to bombings rather than speeches or pamphlets. Working in secret, with no claim to the sympathies of a majority, these opponents disrupt communities and kill individuals. Moreover, they create an atmosphere in which repression seems inevitable, and in which, as at Kent State, the innocent pay for the acts of the guilty; they are themselves responsible for, or at least provide excuses for, governments that impose their will in the name of public order.

It is worth considering these terrorist causes in the light of both the violence they create and the counter-violence they inspire. In the past three decades, these causes have had an intellectual support that is unmatched in history—and that at a time when ostensibly free institutions have flourished to a similar degree. Whether the struggles are ideological, religious or anti-colonialist, too many seem to have accepted the doctrine of Frantz Fanon that "violence is a cleansing force," freeing persons from inferiority complexes and restoring self-respect. But as has been evident in nearly every part of the world, violence begets violence—and no social system satisfies everyone. Individual rights are essential to every society. But they include the right to live and work in peace.

## Nuclear Decision

"Our representatives depend ultimately on decisions made in the village square . . . to the village square we must carry the facts of atomic energy. From there must come America's voice."

So wrote Albert Einstein in 1946. Today in California one segment of the nation's village square will sound its voice on the wisdom and safety of relying upon nuclear energy to power America's future.

Conveying the facts of atomic energy to the public has turned out to be a less decisive process than Einstein envisaged, for mere "facts" in this case do not add up to answers. For months past, as the date of California's nuclear referendum approached, millions of dollars have been spent in publicity campaigns, by advocates and opponents of nuclear power alike, in the effort to persuade the electorate. But the effort has brought no clarity. Equally authoritative voices have divided on whether nuclear power plants are "safe" and economical. The public—not only in California—is confronted with an uncomfortable choice: Which experts to believe?

California's so-called Proposition 13 would set stringent technical and political conditions for the construction of new nuclear power plants within the state, and phase down over years the operation of present plants unless they can meet safety assurances far more extensive than any yet required.

Nuclear advocates claim that passage of the initiative would effectively scotch all nuclear power development in California; the measure's sponsors argue that it would merely force the nuclear industry to prove its claims of safety and efficiency.

This is one case in which the campaign may prove more decisive than the election, for whichever way California's voters come down, the promise of nuclear power has grown tarnished; technologically and economically, the nuclear industry has been thrown on the defensive by a skeptical public.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Kissinger, Vorster, Smith

Mr. Garfield Todd's release from restriction came the day after the announcement that Dr. Kissinger is to meet Mr. Vorster in Germany in a fortnight's time. In view of the fact that Rhodesia will be the main topic at the meeting, it may be assumed that Mr. Smith wanted to make a favorable impression on Western public opinion and also on African nationalist leaders, who greatly respect Mr. Todd. A very few years ago, Mr. Todd, in the special Rhodesian context, might have been valuable as a bridge-builder or catalyst. Now, at 68, he seems past it. It would be wrong for Mr. Smith to see Dr. Kissinger's aim merely as an attempt to persuade Mr. Vorster to increase pressure on Rhodesia to make con-

cessions to the African nationalists. The meeting in Germany means that America is now systematically putting its immense weight into preventing southern Africa from being consumed in a racial forest fire.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Dr. Kissinger's meeting with Mr. Vorster later this month will serve two purposes. It may help to defuse Gov. Reagan's sails, after he has made much headway in the U.S. primaries by his accusation that the United States has abandoned the legitimate interests of the whites in southern Africa. More importantly, it will enable Dr. Kissinger to define those interests more clearly and tell Mr. Vorster where the United States believes their limits lie.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 5, 1901

PITTSBURGH.—If the United States can procure a settlement that will permit American enterprises in China, with the favor of the Chinese, of course, it will be a great achievement. But, to seek that wealth by complicity in the land-grabbing schemes with other European powers is not permissible for this nation with our principles.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 5, 1926

CLEVELAND.—Babe Ruth already has 19 home runs this year but he is still human. Yesterday the mighty Bambino emulated the famous Casey of Mudville. He came to bat with the bases loaded and two out. George Uhle burned three past him and the mighty Babe had struck out, as the fans cheered. Final score: Indians 5, Yanks 2.



YOU'RE NOT EXACTLY SITTING PRETTY EITHER.

## How U.S. Has Been 'Trojan-Horsed'

By Peter F. Drucker

CLAREMONT, Calif.—If socialism is defined, the way Marx did, as "ownership of the means of production by the worker," the United States has become a truly socialist country. The pension funds of the employees of the United States, and especially of U.S. business, own today more than enough to give them control: in excess of one-third of the capital of all large and medium-size business—whether manufacturers, retailers, banks or insurance companies.

In most of the top 500 corporations, pension funds already own a majority of the stock, since pension funds concentrate their holdings in the largest and most actively traded companies.

Within another 10 years, by 1986, employee pension funds will own a majority of all but truly "small" businesses, and may own as much as two-thirds of the big ones. Only farming, in which in this country the "worker"—that is, the family farmer—owns the means of production anyhow, has not shifted ownership to the "institutional investors"—that is, the pension funds.

More than 40 cents out of every dollar of pretax revenue of business goes to pension funds—either to those of the company's own employees or to the "institutional investors," the pension funds of other companies' employees. The government share is quite a bit less—not much more than 35 cents (though, of course, federal, state and city governments take another bite through the personal income tax). The shareholders other than pension funds, the people who we still call the "owners," get less than a quarter.

And long before 1986, the pension-fund share in corporate revenues before taxes will have passed 50 per cent and will still be rising.

### Beginnings

Pension-fund socialism started a little more than 25 years ago. The General Motors pension fund, established in October, 1950, was the first of the new "institutional investors" and set the pattern. Pension-fund investments began to build up rapidly in the early 1960s and have been growing fast ever since.

The United States has actually brought under worker ownership a larger share of its productive resources than such stalwart Soviet satellites as Poland or Hungary have socialized. But U.S. pension-fund socialism has "socialized" the means of production without "nationalizing" them. Instead of the government, the agent of socialism is an autonomous non-profit "trustee," the employee's pension fund.

Almost no one has yet thought much about the consequences, yet they are starting. The distribution of wealth, for instance, has changed greatly. Pension-fund claims are not "property." They can neither be sold nor bought, can neither be mortgaged nor bequeathed. But they are clearly "wealth." Indeed, for the older family—the family with a breadwinner more than 50 years of age—the pension-fund claim is a more valuable asset than the automobile or even the single-family house. And the wealth represented by pension-fund claims is distributed much more equally than any other item of wealth. If pension-fund claims were counted as "personal wealth," which indeed they are, we would at once see that the employed middle class, rather than the "super-rich," "own America."

The most important consequences of the pension-fund socialism are still ahead. Managements have yet to think through how they need to relate to the new owners, the beneficiaries of the pension funds, and how they

could and should bring this new "ownership interest" into company structure and corporate policy. The pension funds equally will have to think through what rights and obligations they have acquired as the representatives of these new ownership interests. Union leaders will find increasingly that their own members are the "wicked capitalists." And the employees, above all, will increasingly find themselves related to the employer, both as "wage slaves" and as "owners," both with an interest in today's wage income, and an interest in the profits that finance tomorrow's pensions. But the most important fact about accomplished pension-fund socialism in the

United States is not new problems, new relationships and new opportunities. It is that a change of this magnitude has crept up on us without anyone seeing it or noticing it. Pension-fund socialism is a major "revolution" in economic and social structure, yet one that has been totally non-violent, totally voluntary, and almost totally unseen.

Peter F. Drucker, who teaches social science and management at the Claremont Graduate School, is author of the forthcoming "The Unseen Revolution: How Pension Fund Socialism Came to America." This article, which appeared in The New York Times, is copyrighted by Mr. Drucker.

Second, federal funds are locked into categorical grants for purposes that are far too narrowly defined. This is largely the historical fault of liberals, who did not trust state and local governments to spend the money wisely and so arranged to have Washington tell them precisely how to spend it. Sure, the states will make mistakes. But it is absurd that they should not be allowed to decide for themselves how to spend construction money available for transportation.

Third, enormous vested interests are locked into existing programs, making it almost impossible to change priorities as realities would require. The highway program is an outstanding example. An even more costly one, and more worrying, is defense spending.

Nowadays we have a military-industrial-labor complex. Big unions join with big management in lobbying Congress for some new weapons system that will keep one of the aerospace companies in gravy for a few more years.

The grotesque case in point is the B-1 bomber, a dubious weapon system now estimated to cost \$80 billion if Congress finally authorizes it. Rockwell International, the would-be manufacturer, is putting on the pressure for it. So is the supposedly progressive United Automobile Workers Union—though studies have shown that such highly technical weapons projects create far fewer jobs than equivalent investment in civilian production.

At an AFL-CIO convention in Cincinnati recently, a delegate asked Sen. Frank Church what he would do about the B-1. Sensing a local interest—a nearby plant makes B-1 parts—Sen. Church avoided a straight answer. That little incident said a lot about this country's economic rigidities. Sooner or later a political leader will have to have the courage to say that entrenchment of the status quo and useless federal spending are not the way to create employment.

## John Dornberg

### From Munich:

'Membership in rightist group is dwindling to the point of meaninglessness, that in left organizations is virtually stagnant.'

MUNICH.—Though they represent almost diametrically opposing political goals and philosophies, West Germany's Christian Democrats and France's Socialists seem to have much in common these days.

Both apparently view the future of West German democracy through greatly distorted glasses. For those who have listened to the pronouncements of either lately and have begun to worry where West Germany is really heading politically, this is to say that prospects are not quite as bleak as either Franz-Josef Strauss, for example, or Francois Mitterrand would have us believe.

True, too, the hunt for "radicals" and "extremists" in public services continues unabated. It has resulted in such ludicrousness as the dismissal of a locomotive engineer for being a Communist and the disciplining of a civilian employee for whistling the "International" in a Defense Ministry hallway.

But sitting here in the rather tranquil eye of the storm, it is hard to accept either the widely propagated notion that West Germany is about to be swallowed by a wild-eyed "anticommunist" leftism, or that it is conducting "McCarthy-like witchhunts" and a campaign of political repression which puts it in the same league with Chile, Iran or Spain.

### Word Is Out

Be that as it may, however, the word is out in Europe—thanks to Mitterrand, Belgian television and the Scandinavian press—that the Germans are reverting to their old dictatorial ways.

As a result, for the past two weeks the West Germans themselves have been preoccupied to the point of evening-dining TV specials—with examining and mourning their tarnished image. Meanwhile, some prominent leaders of the opposition, Christian Democrats (CDU-CSU) have continued to fan the flames of national hysteria by hinting at anarchy under every burgher's bed, Marxist teachers in every classroom and conspirators in every government office.

At this juncture—hardly an auspicious one considering the election fever here—it might be appropriate to examine the facts. An entire booklet of them was presented last Thursday by Interior Minister Werner Maihofer in his annual report on security and radical activities in West Germany.

Membership in rightist groups, such as the once-feared National Democratic party, is dwindling to the point of meaninglessness; that in leftist organizations is virtually stagnant.

"There is no concrete threat to our free, democratic, constitutional order from either the extreme right or left," Maihofer stressed.

### 121 per Group

In 1975, membership in "orthodox" left-wing organizations, such as the legal German Communist party (DKP) was 72,000. That of the more radical "new left" groups, of which there are 174, rose by 2,000 to 21,200—an average of 121 members per group. Total circulation of all radical left-wing publications declined by 10 per cent.

At the end of 1975, according to the report, 611 right-wing and 1,789 left-wing "radicals" were employed as public servants at either the federal, state or local level.

"Public service" in West Germany is a huge, Hydra-headed creature of 3.5 million employees including not only the standard run of bureaucrats, but school teachers, university faculty, judges, prosecutors, railway, postal and telephone workers, members of the police and armed services, garbage collectors, street sweepers and, under certain circumstances, grave diggers.

What the report thus implied was that only one in 15,000 civil servants can be regarded as a

potential threat to the "national order."

Yet, predictably, the CDU assumed the governing "leading" the threat and "the path" for extreme public service.

It was extremely to block path that the Christian Democrats' "lead" was attacked in the authorized political tests of civil servants' applications for government.

The criteria for enforcing is varied greatly between the state and the federal government.

In some instances guilt by classon suffices. In other, membership in "wing" groups has served to qualify as such weekly.

the more interesting at the rivers has been equated as "diagonal" and "unofficial attitude."

Moreover, because of a kind of jobs are government especially involving, applied to be "diagonal" or "col" can, in effect, be from working in their professions. This is the case, that some "unofficial" that has suddenly become Europeanized as Stockholm.

But it is also a fact that 406,000 applications were received mid-1975, a grand total of 428 have actually been seen on grounds of "national loyalty."

Whether this justifies the cent European outcry of the far right in West Germany, the formation of Mitterrand's "mission for the Defense of the Professional Rights" and indignation West German to all that shouting, seems beside the point.

In the wake of all the ads and indignation, at any two really salient developments have been overlooked.

One is that the once has climate of tolerance in this try has indeed worsened, other, as former President, tar Heilmann put it, two ago, is that in this climate individuals are gradually losing courage to stand by their moral convictions (and the silencing of conscience).

The causes are partly the position CDU-CSU score a page, partly "national and tactics," and partly "historical." The screening of "radicals" with it the ad box and active laws passed to deal terrorists, reflect a "typical German penchant for law and order, an almost compulsion to codify all aspects of social behavior and to tuck it edges that look frayed."

Moreover, West Germany's bryonic democracy has been turned on a phobia of his repeating itself, of the republic going the way of first, Weimar, which lacked legal instruments to defend it against extremism.

While understandable, dangers remain those inherent using a sledge hammer to a fly. Or, as Heilmann puts it: "Our social fabric is becoming increasingly synonymous with Constitution itself. We talk in terms of the state then terms of democracy."

"Barring enemies of the state from public office," he warns "is certainly a legitimate way protecting the Constitution, the measures taken are consistent."

Perhaps the real dilemma is not the frightening prospect of a Mitterrand or a Star but that the vital and complex issues cannot be discussed meaningfully in the heat of a free election campaign.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed and with initials but preference will be given to those full signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



Bloom  
Paris  
Fashion

By Hebe Dorsey  
S. June 7 (IHT).—Cossages come back with a vengeance about three years ago. Flowers began appearing on fashionable shoulders, this meant the revival of the oldest and most charming of crafts.

After a handsome artificial to cheap jewelry," said a friend who, in his childhood, has been instrumental in the trend. His idea was to make flowers and blouses of printed silks. His trick was irregular, slightly and shaggy chrysanthemums instead of the usual stiff ones, for "to be prettier, even an artificial flower, even an artificial leaf, is better than a real one."

Entertainment  
New York

YORK, June 7 (IHT).—It is how critics for the New York Times rate new stage productions.

Rainer Sissler, by Sissler, "offers some sobering thoughts on the relationship between men and women who are devoted to God," according to Mel Gussow. "It is a play well acted under the direction of Austen Fendleton." Joyce plays a maverick whose precarious personal ritual balance is upset by the arrival of an impetuous nun, Dominique. She is murdered by a priest in a scene that lives between his cell, the sun and memory. Most of the action is seen through the eyes of a keeper, Sloan Shelton. There is a lack of atmosphere, minor characters are figures. But despite its impact, in this his first play, Stitt has the restraint of an experienced playwright.

"A woman," by Thomas is about the impact of the army and of Gen. in himself on the women. Commanded through Georgia, James finds the narrative times diffuse, but the character of Sherman is steel in blood. The tone and simply confirm Babe as a playwright. It has a very faint stage by Thomas, while John Lee is writing "nearly evokes the sense of antebellum Georgia." A most graciously gifted as been gathered, including Dukes as Sherman and in Walker as the Southern who loves him. "Babe has talent."

A Correction  
exhibition of paintings by and Morandi reviewed by Schloss (IHT, June 5-6) is in place at the Galleria Torri in Bologna, not in the International Herald as regrets the error.



Elisabeth Boutteville in her flower boutique.

cause I like what I'm doing. Besides, it's such a cheerful business. Most people come in with happy pretenses—mostly weddings."

Her first job, after buying the store, was learning the trade. "The secret," she said, "is in the dyeing. I met a marvelous old man, Monsieur Lecoq, who knew all about it. I worked with him a week. After that, I was on my own—and in a jam. People came in asking for flowers dyed to match. Thank God, it worked out."

Miss Boutteville said that the reason her flowers, especially her roses, look more real than real is because she dyes them at least three times, "otherwise, no way you can get that ombre look inside the flower."

Most of her flowers are white at the start. She buys the petals in Germany and Italy. Then they are put together in Paris by her artisans.

"But very often, the flowers we get are ugly and without chic. I have to give them a good shape, prop them up with just the right leaves but really, it's the color that makes all the difference."

She works in the windowless basement, in a primitive little sink. No wonder she feels that the most difficult part of her job is the smell. "The best dyes are made with alcohol," she added, "and ether is even better but I'd be afraid to blow up the place."

The daughter of Janine Montel (who does excellent hair), Miss Boutteville projects a young image in a store that reeks of centuries past. Her flower assortment has none of that sad and dusty feeling one often finds in similar shops. On simple trestle tables, she has baskets of jaunty carnations, trim and tidy daisies, graceful lilies, delicate sweetpeas and an incredible variety of roses, ranging from full-blown cabbage roses to tiny rosebuds.

There is a winter and a summer, even in the land of artificial flowers. Winter flowers are richer, heavier and made of velvet, silk or feathers, summer flowers of chiffon or organdy. Miss Boutteville is now working on next winter's flowers, made of ostrich feathers "and a good substitute," she said, "for women who don't dare tackle a whole bouquet."

She makes bouquets too and hers are exceptional both for quality and color.

Talking a blue streak and working as fast as she talks, Miss Boutteville can make you a corsage in a matter of seconds. She picks a carnation, "No, let's have two, one looks miserable," pushes them together into a fat, plush shape, then grabs green sticking foil, wraps it around the stem

and fastens it to a visitor's lapel way up, almost next to the cheek, "which is the only way," she said. "Women always make the mistake of pinning the flower too low. A corsage should act as a lift and give color to one's face."

A lot of her business is in wedding coiffures, which range from classic, pink and white forget-me-not bandeaux to colorful crowns and streamers, right out of Balkan folklore. But she is also good at dressing up the unexpected, such as straps made of flowers (great on summer dresses), suspenders, belts (good on jeans but only for the very thin), and even ties for capadocians.

Besides Lagerfeld, who gave her the right fashion push, her biggest client is Ted Lapidus, who buys flowers by the hundreds for his boutiques.

MUSIC IN ENGLAND: Britten, Auden and 'Paul Bunyan'

By Henry Pleasant

ALDERSBURGH, England, June 7 (IHT).—Benjamin Britten and W.H. Auden called their "Paul Bunyan" an opera when it was produced for the first (and until Friday's night's performance here by the Music Theatre Company) last time at Columbia University in 1941.

It is, in fact, closer to the kind of Broadway musical Auden and Britten must have been hearing in New York at that time, and engagingly so, although there are also echoes here and there of Victor Herbert and Gilbert and Sullivan as well as of the more acerbic idiom of Brecht and Weill.

The title, too, is misleading. Initially at least, for America's Broodingsonian lumberman is present only as a disembodied Jehovah-like voice (here that of Paul Maxwell, a Canadian from Winnipeg) offering sententious and appropriately amplified encouragement and counsel with avuncular amiability to the loggers and farmers who tamed the North American continent and who are the substantial subject of a work more pageant than drama. A narrator tells the Bunyan legend in three folksy ballads, less effectively and less idiomatically sung here by Russell Smythe than by a real country singer, George Hamilton 4th, to his own guitar accompaniment in a BBC-3 radio performance last February.

As Auden put it, Bunyan is "a projection of the collective state of mind of a people whose tasks were primarily the physical mastery of nature." The creation of modern America obviously impressed Auden as a human accomplishment of Bunyanesque dimensions. The Bicentennial has provided an obviously suitable occasion for the revival of a youthful undertaking ill received by New Yorkers when it was new.

It may be doubted that it had, at Columbia, a production and performance as worthy of its vision and better moments as it enjoys here in an ingenious and imaginative staging by Colin Graham and in the sympathetic and authoritative musical direction of Stuart Bedford. There are no stars, but a numerous and mostly young company handle the spoken dialogue (including acceptable American accents) and the songs and set pieces expertly (although too many of Auden's words are lost, some of them mercifully, and even achieve something close to Broadway standards in the several extended production numbers.

The success of the enterprise was documented at the Friday premiere by the spontaneous applause that greeted the set pieces and by a cordial ovation at the close. The production has been designed for touring throughout Britain. With a bit of trimming, it might even find a welcome in London's West End.

French Doctors Debunk the 'Crise de Foie'

By Lynn Payer

PARIS (IHT).—French liver specialists have publicly disowned the *crise de foie*. At a recent press conference held by the Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale to celebrate the founding of the French Association for the Study of the Liver, five hepatologists came to the defense of their chosen organ of study, categorically absolving it of responsibility for that group of symptoms, including headache, nausea, vomiting, and pain below the right ribs, generally designated as the *crise de foie*. "It is beyond a doubt that the accusations against the liver are without foundation," said Prof. Daniel Dhumeaux, of Hôpital Henri Mondor, Creteil. His reasons:

"In the first place, it is quite significant that the *crise de foie* is never mentioned in either French or foreign hepatology textbooks.

"In the second place, systematic examination of the liver and bile duct in patients suffering from this problem never shows anything wrong, even when the most sensitive methods are used.

"In the third place, patients with real liver disease, with a major deterioration of hepatic function (for example, some types of cirrhosis or chronic hepatitis) never complain of (*crise de foie*) symptoms."

What, then, is this malady that affects the French? It can be any one of several diseases, or none at all, said Dr. Dhumeaux. The headaches may be migraines. The below-the-rib pains can be caused by gall stones, duodenal ulcers, diseases of the right side of the colon, or kidney stones. And the nausea and vomiting come from the stomach and intestine, not the liver. Dr. Dhumeaux noted that this is true even when bile is vomited: "The normal stomach may contain bile, and any normal vomiting, whatever the cause, may contain bile."

In a large number of cases, nothing wrong can be found, and "it's going a little far to say, without proof, that the liver is responsible," said Dr. Dhumeaux.

Nevertheless, patients and their doctors often do. Prof. Jean-Pierre Benhamou, of Hôpital

Beaumont, says that the majority of his medical students, who are near the end of their studies, believe not only in the *crise de foie* but that fright can cause jaundice. And Dr. Benhamou did not seem convinced that he had been able to persuade them otherwise.

His colleague, Prof. Claude Beraud, of Hôpital du Haut-Leveque, Pessac, suggested why. "The doctor lives in a society in which an archaic, pre-scientific mentality, and numerous medical myths exist. He has nevertheless acquired during his training a scientific culture, and he tries to come to terms with the myths by medicalizing them. Doctors therefore invent diseases, such as biliary dyskinesia or sequelae of viral hepatitis, a condition very common among doctors."

Another explanation of the *crise de foie*, one which dates back to the second half of the 19th century, is minor hepatic insufficiency. According to this pathology, the liver is unable to make enough bile, the viscous yellow-brown fluid that flows from the liver, through the bile duct, into the intestine.

Dr. François Darnis, of Hôpital Beaumont, writing in a French medical journal, noted that when hepatologists debated the existence of minor hepatic insufficiency in Geneva in 1959, the consensus was negative. There is no measurable insufficiency of bile production until 50 to 80 per cent of liver tissue has been suppressed, and by this time it is hardly a minor ailment.

Certain Value

Although the value of the *crise de foie* may have a certain value from a nationalistic standpoint ("the English have their stomachs, the Americans, their hearts, and the French their livers") and a democratic one ("class disappears in France at the level of the *crise de foie*"), the perpetuation of the myth is perhaps not as harmless as it seems," said Dr. Dhumeaux.

Besides being intellectually dishonest, it is an easy diagnosis for the doctor, which satisfies the French patient, and may prevent the doctor from finding out what is really wrong. In addition, there is the abuse of drugs "for the liver," none of

which have any proven value for the *crise de foie*. There are approximately 300 such drugs in France, and they accounted for 4.8 per cent of total drug consumption in 1970. Although most of them are reasonably harmless, the hepatologists noted that there are dangers, particularly with liver extracts, which can cause allergic sensitization. They also cited the case of a woman who caught viral hepatitis from a needle used to administer liver extracts for *crise de foie*.

While tranquilizers seem to be the most effective medication for the *crise de foie*, Dr. Benhamou feels that the best treatment is for the doctor to explain that the discomfort may be real but it cannot be attributed to anything measurably wrong and that no medications will really help. Patients should learn to live with their discomfort, says Dr. Benhamou, adding that "an adult ought to be able to accept his intestine, just as he accepts his face."

"This is what I do when I'm feeling good; when I'm tired I write a prescription," added Dr. Benhamou.

It is of course possible that advances in medical technique will one day demonstrate that there is a real, measurable pathology in all of those unexplained cases of *crise de foie*. Dr. Darnis pointed out in his article that recent progress in enzymology of the liver "may provide a new basis for those who wish to conserve the notion of the minor hepatic insufficiency or for those who wish to find whether or not this popular myth doesn't rest on a valid, if as yet unknown, basis."

Prof. Pierre Berthelot, of Hôpital Henri Mondor, Creteil, pointed out, for example, that a few years ago intolerance to milk was considered psychosomatic until the recent discovery that some individuals lack an enzyme necessary to digest milk.

But while Dr. Benhamou, who describes the liver as an organ "fascinating for many reasons," agreed that some day a measurable, organic mechanism may be found to explain the symptoms of *crise de foie*, "it's quite improbable that it will have anything to do with the liver."

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**NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 7**[illegible][illegible]

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(Continued on Page 11)



Decision Surprises Aides

**Ford Imposes Quotas  
In Some Steel Imports**

DETROIT, Ohio, June 7.—President Ford announced today that he has approved import quotas on stainless steel.

The quotas will mean jobs for Americans. They could mean a few pennies in prices for stainless steel. Stainless steel is used in many of the appliances and other hardware items in the kitchen.

Ford announced his approval of the quotas in the major industry news story. The President's signature yesterday on the quotas will mean more jobs for Americans.

The quotas are the result of a failure in negotiations at getting agreement from nations to limit their exports to this country.

The administration announced it would try to get a marketing agreement with the European Common Market and Sweden to limit exports, which domestic steel makers claimed were unfairly competing with domestic stainless steel.

caught trade officials in Washington by surprise, and they were not prepared to give any additional details about the quotas.

A spokesman for the office of special trade representative Frederick Dent said there might be an announcement later in the week. Mr. Dent has been in charge of the negotiations for an export agreement.

The President originally rejected, at least temporarily, a recommendation by the U.S. International Trade Commission that he impose quotas. He favored voluntary agreements instead, if they could be reached.

It was understood that negotiations with the Common Market were unsuccessful, but that the Japanese apparently were close to agreeing.

The quotas would have the result of reducing imports of stainless steel by about 10 per cent, it was learned. While there probably will be some impact on domestic prices, it is expected to be relatively small.

Dent in Japan

TOKYO, June 7 (AP-DJ).—U.S. special trade representative Frederick Dent flew into Tokyo today for what the Japanese government called the "final round" of talks on Washington's bid to curtail shipments of foreign specialty steel to the United States.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today that the "final" and fourth round would begin Wednesday. Vice-Minister of International Trade and Industry, Yuzuro Komatsu said it is not known whether an agreement will be reached on curbing Japanese shipments of specialty steel to the United States.

**Plan to Save  
and Made  
10 Nations**

(Continued from Page 1)

hat the planned total of \$100 billion is not exceeded, he said.

speech in Bournemouth, England, Mr. Callaghan said the same line, warning labor planners that some costly programs will have to wait while the government and a "short postponement" slightly controversial bill to limit the shipbuilding and steel industries.

Conservatives were so disappointed to the bill that there is a "major" in the House of Representatives. The bill has been passed in the House of Representatives. The bill has been passed in the House of Representatives.

U.S. Reasoning  
WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).—The Federal Reserve System today said the money was made available "in the interest of the stability of the national monetary system."

**Profit Increases  
in Year at 2  
Japanese Firms**

TOKYO, June 7 (AP-DJ).—Profit doubled at the Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. in the year ended March. The company reported today, earnings totaled 12.1 billion yen (198.5 million), up from 6.1 billion yen the previous year.

Another report today, Sharp Corp. said net profit in the ended March 31 was 2.7 billion yen, up slightly from 2.6 billion yen the previous year. Sharp cut the dividend to 7.5 from 6.25 yen.

each Reserves Fall  
PARIS, June 7 (AP-DJ).—Over French gold and currency reserves declined 174 million francs to 82,214 million francs. Finance Ministry announced declines compared with a surplus of 863 million francs in April.



Construction equipment worth over \$6.5 million being loaded in Camden, N.J., for Saudi road system and bridges. International Harvester made machines.

**Despite Problems in \$142-Billion Project**

**Saudi Development Program Progresses**

RIYADH, June 7 (AP-DJ).—Growth plans are evident in Saudi Arabia's huge development program. Some projects are being delayed by supply bottlenecks. Inflation is running at about 30 per cent annually, and real estate prices have soared roughly 500 per cent in the past two years. Manpower is in short supply, and Saudi ports are badly congested.

Nonetheless, "We will be able to spend everything that we have allocated" under a development program that will pour \$142 billion into Saudi projects by the end of the decade, says Farouk Akbar, general director of the

royal commission that was set up to handle key elements in the Saudi program.

This is good news for U.S. concerns, among others. U.S. sales to oil-rich Saudi Arabia totaled \$1.5 billion in 1975, up steeply from \$841 million in 1974. Another increase of roughly 30 per cent is anticipated for 1976. U.S.-based companies won some \$2 billion of construction contracts during 1975 alone.

Some wealthy Middle Eastern countries are finding it difficult to raise all the cash they require for big development plans, but that is not so in Saudi Arabia.

Money keeps pouring into the country. Its monetary reserves totaled about \$24.6 billion at the end of March, up nearly \$1.7 billion just since the start of 1976.

From one end of the Saudi kingdom to the other, construction is under way. At Dammam, ships unload at new docks. Workers swarm on the site of a new \$2-billion airport complex being built at Riyadh. In Abha, in the green mountains of the south-west, new roads snake through old passes.

Clearly, observers say, the Saudis show a preference for U.S.-made products and U.S. know-how. The U.S. Corps of Engineers alone is managing Saudi projects valued at more than \$16 billion over the next five years.

Clouding the outlook for U.S. businessmen, however, is the fact that many Saudis believe that some of their current inflation is due to price padding by U.S. and other foreign contractors.

Some companies seem to think we will pay any price to get the job done," complains one Saudi official. "We're supposed to be rich, and well able to afford it. Well, there's going to be a backlash, and there might be some shake-out of the gougers."

**GM Plans Hits Snags**

DETROIT, June 7 (AP-DJ).—General Motors Corp. said today its previously announced joint venture with individuals in Saudi Arabia to build a truck assembly plant in that country has run into problems.

A GM spokesman said the plans to build the plant, with an annual capacity of 5,000 units, near the city of Jidda have run into "snags," but he said he could not comment on what the specific problems are. He said the "feasibility" of building the plant has been turned over to the Saudi government for review.

Plans have already undergone some delays. Originally, GM said the plant was slated to begin production late this year, but work has not begun on the facility, the GM spokesman said. The most recent target date for completion has been moved back until sometime in 1977, he said.

**Japanese Bankruptcies**

TOKYO, June 7 (Reuters).—The number of bankruptcies in Japan in May totaled 1,219 cases, compared with 1,205 in April and 866 in May, 1975, the Tokyo Commerce and Industry Research Company reported. The company said this was a record number of bankruptcies for May, exceeding the previous high of 1,027 in May, 1968.

**Loan Rate Rise Hits Stock Prices**

NEW YORK, June 7 (DET).—Prices closed sharply lower on the New York Stock Exchange today, continuing their recent slide on higher interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 5.81 points to 858.29, and about 1,015 issues showed losses, compared with about 415 showing gains.

Volume totaled 14.51 million shares, compared with 15.96 million yesterday.

A 1/4-point prime rate increase to 7 1/4 per cent touched off Friday by Citibank continued to spread. The rate also went up by 1/4 point the previous week. Brokers said many investors fear that, as interest rates go up, stock prices will go down.

They also attributed selling to new doubts about the fiscal viability of the City of New York. The city's financial rescue plan is unsustainable in some respects, highly contingent on others and has too many defects of cost reductions, the director of the emergency Financial Control Board charged.

Morrison-Knudsen slipped 3 1/2 to 19 1/2. It was the prime contractor in the construction of Idaho's Teton Dam, which collapsed over the weekend.

Bulova Watch lost 1 7/8 to 9 after having climbed more than a point Friday, when it announced some changes in top management.

Other issues off a point or more included Du Pont down 2 1/8 to 145 3/4, Eastman Kodak 1 1/2 to 86 1/4, Digital Equipment 3 3/8 to 138 3/4, General Motors 1 1/8 to 86 1/2, General Dynamics 1 1/8 to 58 3/4, McDonald's 1 1/4 to 52 1/2, Burlington Northern 1 1/4 to 42 1/2, and Cone Mills 1 to 43 5/8.

**Litton Industries  
Is Suing AT&T  
For \$111 Million**

NEW YORK, June 7 (Reuters).—Litton Industries Inc. said today it filed suit in federal district court against American Telephone and Telegraph Co. for \$111 million in damages.

The suit alleges violation of anti-trust laws by monopolizing the telephone terminal equipment market.

Also named in the suit were Western Electric Co., Bell Telephone Laboratories Inc. and seven AT&T operating companies. The suit asks that the \$111-million damages be trebled, plus attorneys' fees, an injunction against the practices cited in the suit, disclosure of certain AT&T and Bell system records, and trial of the case before a jury.

The action revolves around the Carterfone decision by the Federal Communications Commission in which it ruled in 1968 that it was illegal to prevent private phone subscribers from connecting their own terminal equipment to the Bell system.

It also refers to the March 1976 FCC decision which held that Bell's requirement of connecting non-Bell equipment only through telephone company-provided interface devices was "unlawfully discriminatory."

**Firms' Outlay Off  
In Britain in 1976**

LONDON, June 7 (AP-DJ).—British industrial investment is expected to fall again this year but a considerable pickup may occur in 1977, at least in the manufacturing sector, according to a government survey released today.

The survey showed that investment in the manufacturing sector is expected to fall 5 to 8 per cent this year from last year's \$1,809 billion. Manufacturing capital spending has been declining since 1974.

However, manufacturing investment next year is expected to rise as much as 15 per cent from 1976 levels.

However, some of the banking issues rose better than a point, including Citicorp up 1 1/8 to 94 5/8, and J.P. Morgan 1 1/4 to 60 1/2.

Anderson Clayton moved up 1 to 39 1/4. It raised the quarterly dividend.

Steels were narrowly mixed. Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index fell 0.84 to 101.36.

Soybeans, soybean meal, corn and oats futures advanced to allowable limits on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The demand for soybeans as well as meal strongly influenced higher prices in the other commodities. Soybean prices rose 20 cents a bushel, meal \$10 a ton, corn 10 cents a bushel and oats 6 cents. Wheat futures closed 9 1/2 higher and old was up nearly 75 points, or 3 1/2 cent a pound.

**Big Companies Run for Cover  
As Pound's Fall Hits Profits**

By Steven Rattner

NEW YORK, June 7 (NYT).—Multinational companies based in the United States, faced by the decline in the value of the British pound, have been seeking every means available to minimize their vulnerability to its plunge, according to foreign-exchange dealers in New York.

Despite these protective measures, which were under way long before the pound's precipitous fall from \$2.02 in early March to \$1.76 today, American corporations with British subsidiaries still face substantial losses as a result of sterling's deterioration.

The reason is that the British subsidiaries earn their profits in sterling. When this money is sent to the United States and converted into dollars to be included in the financial statement of the American parent company, the net income that is reported will be substantially reduced by the depreciating value of the pound.

"My impression is that any American company with any sterling exposure in Britain hedged as it became clear that sterling was coming down," said one New York foreign exchange expert. By hedging, he was referring to the strategy of protecting against currency fluctuations.

**Use Forward Market**

Vulnerable companies have a variety of ways to cut losses from sterling. The most widely used way is to participate in what is called the forward market. In this market, American parent companies (along with many others) sell sterling for delivery in the future—usually 90 days.

If sterling falls below the forward price (currently \$1.89) over the three-month period, the corporation still has a contract to convert its pounds into dollars at the agreed-upon price. Thus, companies can determine their exchange rates at any given time and protect against a further decline in the pound.

For example, Xerox Corp., which has a large interest in East Xerox Ltd., has been active in the forward market to protect the value of earnings in Britain, according to Stanton Wells, the assistant treasurer of Xerox.

If companies want to, they can also sell pounds in the forward market as a speculation, but companies and foreign exchange dealers agree that this is not happening to a stable extent.

Another way of mitigating the sterling problem is for the British subsidiary to convert its pounds into dollars or other hard currencies, such as the West German mark or Swiss franc, as quickly as possible. Although Britain has strict foreign-exchange rules, companies have found some elasticity.

Rapid Payments  
Imports, which are often payable in dollars, are accounted for as quickly as possible. Dividends to the parent company are paid rapidly, even if it means borrowing. Similarly, the companies avoid converting payments made in foreign currencies into sterling for as long as possible.

Pan American World Airways, which collects pounds in Britain, now sends them to New York every day. "We're getting rid of our excess sterling as quickly as we can," a spokesman said. "We're only keeping what we need to do business." Furthermore, British subsidiaries try to maximize borrowings that are repayable in pounds. With Britain's double-digit inflation rate, combined with the depreciation of the pound, being a debtor can even become profitable.

Because protective measures were begun years ago, when many corporations realized that the sum was going to set on the British pound as a strong currency, the recent events have not sent them scurrying to their exchange brokers.

"Almost any company at this stage of the game would not have sterling balances," said another foreign-exchange executive. Like his colleagues, he declined to be identified.

This dealer, and most others, say that a market still exists in New York for sellers of pounds—although only in small amounts. The dealers believe that pound sellers these days are largely foreign countries and banks outside of Europe.

**U.S. Firms Plan  
To Boost Outlays  
7.3% This Year**

WASHINGTON, June 7 (Reuters).—U.S. businesses plan to increase spending on new plant and equipment by 7.3 per cent to \$121 billion this year, the Commerce Department reported today.

However, if the current inflation rate for capital goods prices is maintained over the year, the actual rise in spending will be only 0.8 per cent, the department noted.

The department said that actual outlays in the first quarter of this year rose 2.6 per cent over the previous quarter to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$114.7 billion.

The latest 1976 projection is based on a survey conducted by the Commerce Department in late April and May. The estimate of 7.3 per cent represents an upward revision from the 6.5 per cent estimated in March.

For all of 1976 capital spending increased only 0.3 per cent to \$112.8 billion. Because of price increases this represented an actual decline in the real value of capital spending.

For the full year, manufacturing industries anticipate an increase of 9.5 per cent to \$65.2 billion, with most of the increase occurring among non-durable goods manufacturers. This would compare with a 4.2-per-cent rise in 1975.

Non-manufacturing industries expect to increase capital spending by 5.7 per cent to \$66.5 billion. This compares with a decline of 2.4 per cent in 1975.

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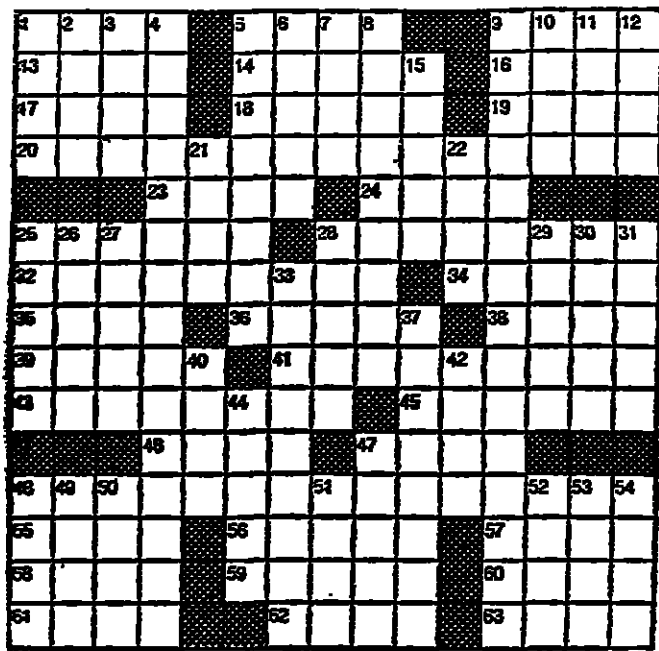








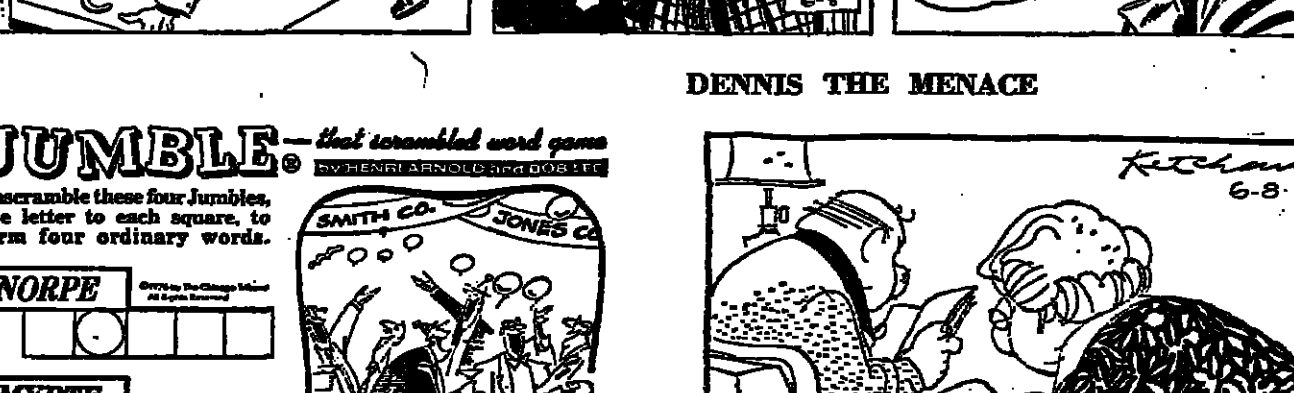
<u>ACROSS</u>			
1 Jobs for musicians	43 Mythical island	10 Metrical foot	
5 Sleep slope, in Hawaii	45 Tax deductions	11 Off key	
9 Spat	46 Sulk	12 Swamps	
13 Smell —	47 African weight	15 Through	
14 Care for	48 Joins the	21 Libeline	
16 Nathan	political ring	22 Is obliged for	
17 Poker holding	55 Hawaiian island	25 — face	
18 Military search, for short	56 Yiddish deli offering	26 Adjusted the clock	
19 Muscat's land	57 Grace or sour	27 Perfect	
20 Have second thoughts	58 Final word	28 Trucks	
23 Kind of spin	59 Footpath, in Paris	29 Irish darlings	
24 Uses a certain machine	60 Lacking brightness	30 — Carlo	
25 Goads	61 Aerie	31 Geology term	
26 Pistols and swords, e.g.	62 Lip	33 Half steps, in music	
	63 Concert number	37 Plays in the water	
	<u>DOWN</u>	40 Kind of job	
1 Like Mr. Skelton	1 Stare at	42 U.S. author Philip	
4 Upstage	2 Oil land	43 Ivory sources	
9 Answer to "Understand?"	3 Pace	44 Musical signs	
16 Suffices for threads	4 Get in a bit	45 Govt. employee	
38 "The king can — wrong"	5 Supporter	49 Harness part	
39 Roney drinks	6 "Let's make —"	50 Regrets	
41 New York and	7 Places	51 Historic vessel	
42 New Jersey, e.g.	8 Old —	52 Corrida	
	9 Source of a	53 Kind of type: Abbr.	
	salad dressing	54 Biblical mount	



	C	F		C	F		
ALGAREVE	18	64	Variable	MADRID	23	77	Clear
AMSTERDAM	24	75	Clear	MILAN	20	70	Clear
ANTWERP	26	78	Clear	MOSCOW	16	64	Cloudy
ATHENS	26	79	Clear	MUNICH	19	68	Clear
BEIRUT	29	84	Variable	NEW YORK	19	68	Clear
BELGRADE	23	73	Rain	PRAGUE	22	72	Clear
BERLIN	23	73	Clear	OSLO	22	72	Clear
BRUSSELS	23	73	Clear	PARIS	26	78	Clear
BUCAREST	23	73	Clear	PRAGUE	22	72	Clear
BUDAPEST	23	73	Clear	ROME	23	74	Variable
CASABLANCA	21	70	Clear	SOFT	12	54	Showers
COPENHAGEN	28	68	Clear	OSTA	23	73	Clear
DALLAS	23	73	Clear	TEHRAN	27	81	Partly Cloudy
DUBLIN	17	62	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	21	68	Clear
EDINBURGH	20	68	Cloudy	TENNES	21	70	Clear
GLASGOW	24	75	Clear	TRIPOLI	22	72	Clear
FRANKFURT	26	78	Clear	WARSAW	23	73	Clear
GENOVA	21	70	Clear	WASHINGTON	26	79	Sunny
HELSINKI	17	57	Cloudy	ZURICH	20	68	Clear
ISTANBUL	21	70	Clear				
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Clear				
LISBON	22	72	Clear				
LONDON	23	73	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Capitals  
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

**Y**



10/1/1944

## Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

MEMO SHEET FENI

## -By Alan Trueblood

West led the diamond jack.

caught in the second stage  
non-simultaneous double spy



\*YA BETTER HAVE MR. WILSON GO TO THE EAR DOCTOR! HE SAYS HE CAN'T HEAR THAT ICECREAM TRUCK



## Bow to Twins Twice

## Orioles Have Sound of Losers

BALTIMORE, June 7 (UPI).—Reggie Jackson's bat as he stranded 10 men in the bottom of the first inning of the second game of the series, 2-1, 11-5, Saturday.

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he swatted a ball of paper that was thrown at him. "I could hit something," then gave his batting helmet to a little boy in the front row as a gift.

Jackson provoked and needed the crowd all day, making it his show by tipping his cap after double-play grounders and pre-tending to hold onto simple flies with two hands to avoid dropping them. "I loved it," he said vehemently afterward. "You ain't seen nothing yet. Let 50,000 of 'em get in here and ride me. Get on me. Ride the big idiot who's getting all the money. But when I start mashing 'em, and I will, I'm going to have some fun with this little town. I catch fire in a moment and I can hit seven homers in a week. Just so they don't shoot me first."

A's 3, Yankees 2  
Yankees 3, A's 2

At New York, Oscar Gamble's three-run homer in the ninth inning gave the Yankees a 5-2 victory over Oakland in the second game of a doubleheader after the A's had won the opener, 3-2. The Yankees tied the game in the ninth when Thurman Munson tripled with one out and Chris Chambliss singled him home.

At Arlington, Texas, Bill Fabrey's two-run single and Lenny Randle's two-run double highlighted a seven-run first inning which pushed the Rangers to a 15-5 triumph over Detroit. Texas sent 13 men to the plate in the fifth, making five hits and three walks off Detroit pitchers Joe Coleman, Steve Grilli and Jim Crawford.

The Rangers had 16 hits in all as designated-hitter Tom Grieve contributed three RBI with a single, two doubles and a sacrifice fly in support of Nelson Briles, 5-2.

Brewers 4, Royals 3

At Kansas City, Don Money, who opened the 14th inning with a walk, scored on Silvio Lescano's two-out single to lift Milwaukee to its first extra-inning victory of the season, a 4-3 decision over the Royals. Royals' reliever Marty Pattin, now 1-5, walked Money on four straight pitches. Money advanced to second on Jim Rosario's ground out and came home when Lescano singled to leftfield.

White Sox 3, Indians 2  
White Sox 5, Indians 0

At Chicago, Ken Brett and Jesse Jefferson combined on a three-hitter to pitch the White Sox to a 5-0 victory over Cleveland which completed a doubleheader sweep. Chicago took the opener, 3-2, on Jim Essian's run.

Eight 3-year-olds have won the Kentucky Derby and the Belmont Stakes, only to lose the Preckness in between, as Bold Forbes did this spring. Ridge, Chateaugay, Needles and Middleground were the most recent of those to have spent a costly weekend in Baltimore, while Little Current was delayed by a Louisville traffic jam in 1974 that cost him all chance of being the 19th Triple Crown winner.

Oddly, Bold Forbes lost the one event in the series in which he figured to have the best chance. The Preckness was tailor-made for his speed and his front-running style, and the distance at Pimlico is the shortest of three races, a mile and three-sixteenths, compared to the Derby's mile and a quarter and the Belmont's mile and a half.

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scoring single in the fourth inning as rookie Pete Vuckovich picked up his fourth triumph in five starts.

Brett pitched seven innings, allowing only two singles to gain his third straight victory since coming to the White Sox from the Yankees last month. Jefferson hurled the final two innings and gave up a single in the eighth.

Dodgers 10, Mets 3  
At Los Angeles, Bill Russell and Steve Garvey each collected three hits and drove in three runs apiece to highlight a 10-3 rout by the Dodgers over New York.

Don Sutton, 5-6, gave up a two-run homer to John Miller in the third inning but strayed the Mets until the ninth when he walked in a run.

At San Francisco, pitcher Jim Kaat drove in three runs with two doubles and a single and went the distance in leading Philadelphia to a 9-3 victory over the Giants. Kaat was trailing, 1-0, in the seventh inning when the Phillies rallied for five runs.

With John Montefusco pitching a one-hit shutout, Derral Thomas lost a pop-up behind second base by Mike Schmidt and the ball fell for a double. A walk to Greg Luzinski and a single by Dick Allen tied the score, and the Phillies added four more runs on two singles, two walks and an error by center fielder Larry Herndon.

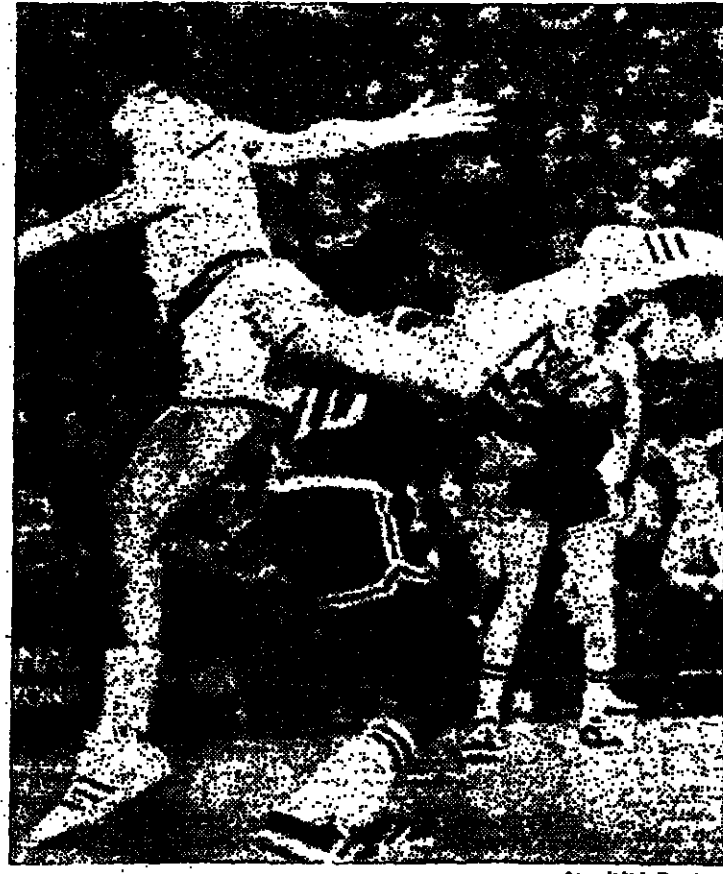
Astros 2, Cubs 0  
Astros 5, Cubs 1

At Houston, Rookie Joaquin Andujar pitched a two-hitter in the opener and the Astros struck for four runs in the first inning of the second game to sweep Chicago, 2-0 and 5-1. Gilbert Rondon, another Astro rookie, won the second game by allowing six hits in 6 1-3 innings.

Houston hitters backed Rondon, 2-1, with five hits and four runs in the first inning. Rob Andrews, Bob Watson and Jerry Dandamora drove in the runs, and Andrews strove on an error by second baseman Manny Trillo.

Margaret Court Returns  
PERTH, Western Australia, June 7 (Reuters).—Former Wimbledon champion Margaret Court, 34, said today she would return to American professional tennis next month, six months after she announced her third retirement.

She said she had agreed to play for the Hawaiian Isles, but had not yet decided whether to try for her fourth Wimbledon or women's singles crown.



FAKED AWAY—Suns' Paul Westphal goes by Celtics' Jo Jo White, who prepares to shoot from the corner.

## Celtics Proud to Have White, Scott and NBA Title

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, June 7 (NYT).—Fred Carter once said, "The Boston Celtics know how to win, not how to lose. They get flunkies who, sloppy wins, great wins, very kind of wins. That's the mark of a great team."

What the Philadelphia 76ers backcourtman was really talking about was "Celtic pride." It has become a way of life in Boston, rather than just a slogan.



NBA commissioner Lawrence O'Brien, right, hands trophy to Celtics' general manager Red Auerbach; on left, coach Tom Heinsohn and Boston team captain John Havlicek.

With talent, hustle, unity and total selflessness the Celtics won their 13th National Basketball Association championship in 20 seasons yesterday by defeating the Suns, 87-80, in Phoenix for a 4 games to 2 triumph.

Red Auerbach, the president and general manager of the Celtics and coach of nine of the championship teams, recently spoke of Boston's winning tradition and ways.

"You aren't born a Celtic," said

PARIS, June 7 (AP).—His blond hair matted with sweat, his legs caked with red dust, Bjorn Borg's first tennis match as a post-teen-age idol brought only toil and adult concern as he advanced into the quarter-finals of the French Open tournament.

Borg, 20 yesterday, needed 3 hours 45 minutes and five sets to beat Francisco Jauffret, a 34-year-old Frenchman who played in the French Open when Borg was 5, and has since labored in quiet most of the time. Borg, French champion two times running, won, 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 4-6, 10-8, and left the court, a red clay kiln, the temperature at 85 degrees, wide-eyed and dazed.

"I almost thought I was through," said Borg. "It was exhausting. I was terribly tired after the second set and I started to get a cramp in my left leg in the third. It was one of the toughest matches I ever played."

Jauffret, the son of a Bordeaux wine merchant and the top-ranked French player, was ruled out by the crowd of over 15,000 that sat on the stadium ramps and chanted his name between games. He played with a stiff precision and saved three match

## Defeats France's Jauffret

## Borg Barely Survives in Five Sets

points in the 14th, 16th and final games of the last set.

Jauffret was able to stay in the match after losing the first two sets by almost never missing at the net, a place where Borg faltered. For every stop volley that the Swede dumped short or wide when he advanced to the attack, Jauffret pushed home a winner, sweeping short volleys for points and occasionally scoring from the baseline with a backhand that improved as Borg tired.

Advancing with Borg were Manuel Santana of Spain, who beat Jaime Filol of Chile, 7-4, 6-2, 6-3, and Adriano Panatta of Italy, the Swede's next opponent, who defeated Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia, 6-2, 6-2, 6-7, 6-3.

Borg won the first two sets with passing shots so effective that Jauffret sometimes looked like a policeman waving ineffectually at traffic speeding by him on a turnpike. In the second set, his domination seemed almost total, taking a 5-1 lead on a shot on which he overran the ball, but turned it into a forehand winner. He hit a service ace and the match seemed close to over.

But Jauffret came alive in the third set. He led 3-0 and then

5-3 before winning the set. Borg faltered at the net in the next set and was down 5-1 before he reacted. He narrowed the score to 4-5, but lost the set 6-4 when he hit an easy ball too hard and over the baseline.

Borg had a 4-1 lead in the last set when Jauffret began to come back. He pulled up to 3-5 winning at love, and taking Borg's service. Then Borg went ahead 5-3, finally making one of the short volleys he had so often missed. But Jauffret profited from two errors by the Swede and brought the score to 5-5 with the crowd screaming.

It was then that Borg finally seemed capable of winning. He ran off ten straight points and pushed Jauffret to a 40-30 match point at 7-6, but he hit into the net before Jauffret's deep backhand forced him into another error. Borg got a second match point leading 8-7 and 40-30 on a remarkable backhand passing shot, but Jauffret clawed back again to 8-8.

The last two games, with Jauffret starting to lift into the net, were almost anti-climatic, with Borg quietly forcing the winning points. The crowd had quieted to a discouraged whisper when Jauffret went down hitting a backhand volley out.

Panatta played spectacularly at times, but it was Franulovic's weakness at the net that led to victory. Orantes was within two points of losing the first set tie-breaker, down 3-5 to Filol, but ran off three straight winners before the Chilean committed an error that took the set from him.

The match between American Eddie Dibbs and Wojtek Fibak of Poland was called because of darkness after each player won a set.

In women's play, American Maria Redondo, the top U.S. seed, was knocked out of the tournament by Virginia Ruzici of Romania, 6-3, 6-3. Sue Barker of Britain, the top seed, advanced by beating Mariana Simionescu of Romania, 7-5, 3-6, 6-1.

Other quarterfinal qualifiers were Renate Marikova of Czechoslovakia, who beat Antonella Rosa of Italy, 6-4, 6-1 and Marielouise Hubbulova, Czechoslovakia, who beat Wendy Turnbull, Australia, 7-6, 6-7, 6-0.

WOMEN'S SINGLES  
Third Round  
Adriane Panatta, Italy, d. Zoltan Franulovic, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.  
Sue Barker, Britain, d. Mariana Simionescu, 7-5, 3-6, 6-1.  
Maria Redondo, U.S., d. Virginia Ruzici, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES  
Fourth Round  
Virginia Ruzici, Romania, d. Mariana Simionescu, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.  
Sue Barker, Britain, d. Mariana Simionescu, 7-5, 3-6, 6-1.  
Maria Redondo, U.S., d. Virginia Ruzici, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES  
Fifth Round  
Virginia Ruzici, Romania, d. Mariana Simionescu, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.  
Sue Barker, Britain, d. Mariana Simionescu, 7-5, 3-6, 6-1.  
Maria Redondo, U.S., d. Virginia Ruzici, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

## Bold Forbes Carried His Speed Two-Thirds of the Way

By Gerald Strine

ELMONT, N.Y., June 7 (UPI).—So Bold Forbes becomes the 31st name on the "near miss" list, winning two-thirds of the Triple Crown.

Eight 3-year-olds have won the Kentucky Derby and the Belmont Stakes, only to lose the Preckness in between, as Bold Forbes did this spring. Ridge, Chateaugay, Needles and Middleground were the most recent of those to have spent a costly weekend in Baltimore, while Little Current was delayed by a Louisville traffic jam in 1974 that cost him all chance of being the 19th Triple Crown winner.

Oddly, Bold Forbes lost the one event in the series in which he figured to have the best chance. The Preckness was tailor-made for his speed and his front-running style, and the distance at Pimlico is the shortest of three races, a mile and three-sixteenths, compared to the Derby's mile and a quarter and the Belmont's mile and a half.

Critics will point to Saturday's last half-mile in 33, the final quarter in 37-1-5, and say the 10th Belmont left much to be desired artistically. Maybe so.

Only the great horses can win the series as it is now constructed. Bold Forbes is not a great horse. But he is a mighty fine one, and he is an exciting visual, a speed horse with enough class and determination to carry that speed much farther than his pedigree or conformation suggest he can.

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Bold Forbes was beaten in the Preckness because of the way in which he had defeated the favored Honest Pleasure in the Derby. Both odds are one-dimensional. Their talent is to shake, rattle and roll. Honest Pleasure's people, having seen their colt outrun at Churchill Downs, were determined that Bold Forbes would have to pay the price if he were to do it again, at Pimlico.

"If he beats us again," they said, in effect, "we're going to take him down with us." And they did. Which is the way the game should be played. Which is why thoroughbred racing can be the great sport it was here this memorable week at Belmont Park. Which is why the Triple Crown is so terribly difficult to capture.

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Perhaps the Belmont should not be called the "Test of the Champions." The "survival of the fittest" might be more appropriate. But there have been much worse Belmonts than this, and recently.

Paul Cordero needed 3-2-5 for the last half-mile in 1971, got to the wire in 2:38 2-5 and Jim French still couldn't catch him. High Babylon, the year before, struggled through a final four furlongs in 54 1-5, in 2:34 to defeat Needles 'n Pins in what just had to be the saddest of the modern-day Belmonts.

Bold Forbes' victory, by comparison, was exciting and served to increase our admiration for the little colt. Here was a sprinter or a mile being asked to stay a mile and a half. A couple of long-distance types came running at him through the stretch, yet he held on very gamely. He deserves all the nice words being written about him.

So do his trainer, Lee Barrera, and his jockey, Angel Cordero. The gallops prescribed for Bold Forbes by Barrera were exactly what the doctor ordered. The trainer stretched the colt out from six to seven, to nine, to 10, to 12 furlongs, confounding many observers, including Cordero. "I honestly thought this horse was

a sprinter two months ago," the jockey said after the Belmont.

Penna. Triple  
PARIS, June 7 (UPI).—Mescalero, kept away from the races for eight months, returned to the track a winner today. The Angel Penna-trained 2-year-old colt won the 250,000-franc (\$54,000) Prix le Roi Soleil at St. Cloud.

Second in the field of 18 was Chere Madame, a length behind the victor, with Propaganda third in the 1,600-meter (one mile) race.

Penna, an Argentine who has settled in France, has had the highest winning percentage here for the past few seasons. He does not believe in wasting time, not sending the horses of his stable, owned by Daniel Wildenstein, to the track for a workout.

His reputation made Mescalero a race favorite, and Yves Saint-Martin gave him a winning ride in today's stakes outing.

Kite Wins Golf For First Time  
PHILADELPHIA, June 7 (UPI).—Tom Kite two-punted from 12 feet to beat Terry Diehl on the fifth hole of a sudden-death playoff yesterday at the Bicentennial Golf Classic and capture his first pro tournament victory.

Kite sank his 540,000 putt after Diehl had bogeyed the par-4 hole when his approach shot went into the left rough, and he came out strong, 25 feet past the pin, and two putted.

Kite and Diehl had finished the regulation 72 holes at the Whitehorse Valley Country Club with 7-under-par 278s. Kite had a final-round 66, Diehl a 68.

It was the second straight week that a PGA tour bid to be decided with a playoff and it was Kite's first time in the winners circle since he turned pro in 1972.

ITALIANS Fast on Bicycles  
VERONA, Italy, June 7 (AP).—Erolo Guazzini of Italy won the 17th leg of the Tour of Italy bicycling race today as 30 riders were involved in a mass spill three kilometers from the finish line in this town in the Venetian region. Italy's Felice Gimondi, 34, remained as overall leader.

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...the *Journal of the American Medical Association* ...